BOOK
KNOWLEDGE

The uppermoſt Wheel is good Fortune,
And the undermoſt Wheel is bad Fortune.

A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

In three Parts.

Newly Corrected and enlarged.

The First, Containing a brief Introduction to Astrology, shewing the Nature, Quality, and Effects of the Twelve *Signs*, and *Seven Planets*, their Dominion over Bodies, with the Fortunes of those Calculated, who are born under them; also a delightful Wheel of Fortune, and a Treatise of Moles in Humane Bodies.

The Second, A Treatise of Physick, the Anatomy of Mans Body, the Diseases Incident to the Body of Man: Rules and Receipts for the Curing of them: Also Rules for *Sweating*, Bathing, Conserving, and Preserving, and the way to make Cordial-waters. Also the principal Rules of Arithmetick, very plain and easie.

The Third, The Country-mans Guide to Good-Husbandry: Rules for *Setting* and Planting of Orchards, Gardens, and Woods; also rare Receipts for Curing Diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows, and Oxen. Also an Almanack for ever, and another useful Kalender for 18 years to come.

Composed by Samuel Strangehopes.

London, Printed for *T. P.* and are to be sold by *John Back*, at the *Black-Boy*, on *London-Bridge*: 1685.

16-E45

TO

The judicious Reader.

HAving perused several small Tracts, and Ingenious Pieces of Young Artists, and finding them very dubious, nd clouded over with dark expressions, too ard for the Capacities of the unlearned, I hought it very useful to lay down, in an ea-e method, the first grounds (as an Instructi-n) for the Sublime and Noble Science of A-trology. I shall not at all endeavour (in my mall Tract) to plead for, or strive to uphold his Art and Liberal Science, either against he Pen or Tongue of those carping Crit-icks, which cry down all Arts, and endea-our to hood-wink knowledge. Because my hort Treatise will not allow me to launch nto such an unprofitable discourse; there-ore I have here bestowed my pains only to ollect a short and brief Treatise, both de-ightful and profitable, which may be well ermed the first rudiments of Astrology; aving viewed several Books of several Au-hors, who all have pretended to lay a foun-ation for the meanest capacity to build on.

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but finding them all meer counterfeits, and
not true Coyn, not worth the perusing of a
Ingenious Reader, I thought here to unde
ceive the simple, and to encourage the indu-
strious to follow the Rule and Method of the
Antients: First, to lay a foundation before he
build, and as I find the acceptance this shall
find in the world, it will encourage me to
proceed to make known more of that Noble
Science which the World is so ignorant of.
Indeed I must expect hard censures from *Zoilus* and *Momus*, envying, back-biting Persons
who are always carping, and no man can
please them; yet if the judicious do approve
of what I have writ, my desires are fulfilled.
I confess the Language is too mean for their
approbation, but considering the design, it
being to instruct the ignorant (which in this
Iron Age have too much prevailed) a pardon
may be the easilier granted.

In the first part therefore of this Book, I
have declared the Nature and Quality of the
Signs and Planets, and their Dominion o
ver Bodies, the operation and influence upon
them, together with a brief explanation of
the Fortunes of those calculated, by consider-
ing the Nature of the Signs, to which here is
added a Second and Third part, containing a
short Treatise of Physick, in which Method

nde Rules of Astrology ought to be duely
amnsidered, as being the prime foundation;
dethereon the wise Physitian ought to build.
du- Here are inserted several approved receipts
thor the cure of several Distempers, incident to
re he Body of man: and I have also added plain
nalnd easie Rules of Arithmetick, knowing
tohat Art to be one main help to the attaining
blof Astrology; should I insert all the variety
ofof invention which I have here treated of it
Sowould take up too much room: Therefore I
nsefer thee to the following Table, or the Book
cant self, wherein thou mayst easily find what
vethou desirest, and I am confident, if reason rule
edyour actions (after perusal with a serious de-
eiliberation) you cannot but find something
ithat will prove both pleasant and profitable:
hithe Authors used in my Book, were too large
onand dubious, in every point: therefore here
you have the marrow and quintescence, sum,
, and substance of Astrology in a few sheets, and
thothe kind acceptation this finds in the World,
oshall excite me to larger Treatises of this
onkind: and I shall to my poor endeavour, shew
omy service to my country in doing them all
erthe good I can: lest I should digress and make
e ismy Gate bigger then my City. I will here con-
g aclude, (only begging your acceptance) then
odshall I never repine; nor count my labour lost,
thebut shall here remain your loving friend

Samuel Strangehopes.

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This is the true Book of Knowledge, exactly compiled for the proper good and benefit of any who desire to know any thing of the art of Astrology, being free from all impertinent stories and vain fictions, but agreeing with the most solid and sound Astrological rules of the ablest Authors now extant; and now published, rightly to inform the judgments of those who have given credit heretofore too much to ridiculous Authors.

By *S. S.*

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History of *Amadis de Gaul*.

A

BOOK

OF

KNOWLEDGE.

The Description of Astrology.

BEfore I enter upon the main thing intended in this Book, I shall first (to content the inquisitive Reader) give a definition of Astrology, in as plain and easie terms as can be expected. Astrology is that Art which teacheth the Motions, Configurations and influences of the Signs, Stars, and Celestial Planets, to judge and Prognosticate of the Natural effects and mutation to come in the Elements, and inferiour Elementary bodies. It is that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practice: but it is an Art both useful and lawful, and one of the most Noble and Profitablest Arts

studied and practised by mortals; and it is d
vided into two parts, Astrology and Astrono
my which are both one Art, divided into tw
parts: Astronomy consists in the knowledg
of heavenly motions, and Astrology consists i
the effects and properties of the former mot
ons.

I shall therefore begin with the first part o
Astrology, and so in due order briefly la
down the whole sum and substance of that mo
excellent Art.

The Description and place of the Zodiack

The Zodiack is a Circle in the firmament
dividing the Sphear athwart the Equinoctia
into two parts: viz. the beginning of Arie
and Libra, in the midst whereof is the Eclyp
tick line; its utmost limits are two tropicks
Cancer and Capricorn; it's length is thre
hundred and sixty degrees: it's divided into 12
Signs, 6 Northern, and 6 Southern; Th
Northern are these, Aries, Taurus, Gemini
Cancer, Leo, Virgo; the Southern, Libra
Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius
Pisces; Now the Northern Signs are com
manding, and the Southern Signs obeying.
The Nature of the twelve signs of the Zodi
ack, and the description of those born un
der any of them.

Arie

Aries is fiery, hot and dry, having a voyce furious, if a woman, few children, many, luxurious, wanting members, very wrathful, and

loving to be commanding, and they are usually in their middle age, gross and strong, and most commonly ends lean and weak; it betokens black eye brows, thick shouldered, a dark complexion, a swarthy countenance, one of a dry body and a middle stature.

Taurus, it doth commonly speak a man born under that sign, one given much to melancholy, of a cold and dry constitution, luxurious, having a loud voice, yet sickly, much commanding, honest, and very religious, very chast; in women it represents one short; but of a strong, well-

well-set stature, and to have a high fore-head, wide nostrils, great mouth, a short and fa
neck, black hair, big buttocks, short legs, ver
slow to anger, but if once angred, hardly eve
after friends.

Gemini is hot and moist, sanguine complexi
on, of a very fair, pleasant and sweet behaviour
in young years lean and weak, ending gross
strong; it representeth one of a tall, streight and
well-set body, brown hair, bright & quick eyes
long arms, hands, and legs, a very large breas
well fraught with wisdom and learning, and
accompanied with good speech, and excellent
language, and profitable discourse.

Cancer

Cancer is a watzy ſign which cauſeth thoſe born under it, to be cold and moiſt, and fleg-

matick

matick, son ething sickly, if a woman, she sha have many Children, it represents common one of a low stature bigger in the upper parts a great belly, but blackish hair.

Leo is fiery hot and dry, and those born under it are usually very cholerick, high voyce barren, very strong, and exceeding vicious

wrathful, commanding, exceeding cunning but honest: if a woman, Religious, and chast, one of a middle stature, lusty body, great head, and eyes, very couragious, broad shouldered, a yellowish or flaxen hair, a person of a generous disposition.

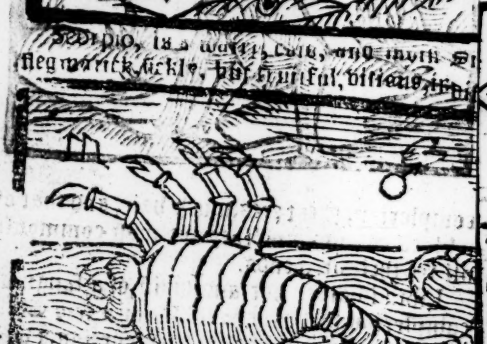
Virgo

Virgo is cold and dry, melancholy, very fair, but very evil, and sharp, of an equal and good proportion, the body spare, of a brown dark

complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of a black colour, and they are most commonly all for their own ends.

Libra is airy, hot and moist, of a sanguine complexion, loud voice: of Women, few Children, fair, obedient, of a good proportion, a well-framed body, very straight, a round visage, well-favoured, light brown hair, very chearful, and well spoken, red cheeks, a lovely countenance, inclining to tallness and slenderness.

Scorpio, is a warry, cold, and moist Si-
flegmatick, fickle, but fruitful, vitious, ir-



nt fair, wrathful, many times crooked, it re-
esents one of a small stature, the body full,
d pretty well composed, sad hair, a dark and
lid complexion, and countenance, a short
ck, men much reserved in thoughts, words,
d actions, very false and deceitful.

Sagittarius is hot, dry, and cholerick, very
eat, double bodied, the upper part fair, the
ber beastial, a loud voice; If women, few
ildren, and weak, very ingenious, but exceed-

ng crafty and obedient; it represents a well-
roportioned body, strongly compacted, of a-
ure tall, a hard favoured visage, brown hair,

which

which will be almost all off before forty year
of age.

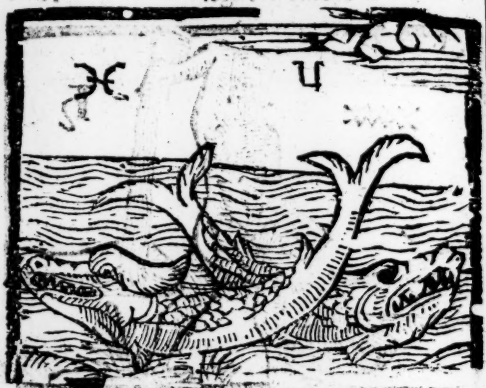
Capricornus, is earthly, cold and dry, m
lancholly, sharp and cruel: if women, few chil
dren, luxurious, sickly and vicious, crooked o

body, seldom fair, it represents a body but o
little stature, dry and lean; the face also lea
and thin, much hair, and that black; the colou
wan and pale, small breast and a long neck;
disproportioned body and very hard favoured

Aquarius is hot and moist, of a Sanguin
complection, a high voyce, sweet conditioned
very

very loving, and lovely: if women few children, but very fair, obedient, sweet behaviour'd, religious, and honest, chast, yet pleasant, one of a well shapen body, a middle stature, a fair visage and complexion, bright hair, a clear and amiable colour, a handsome body, lovely and vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces is cold, watry and moist, phlegmatick, vitious, a foul, of a deformed and crooked body, wanting members; meanly fair, obedient, of a body diversly proportioned, also one of a short stature, ill-composed in body & mind; a great face, a pale and wan complexion; thick shouldered, fat & plump in body, short neck'd, & stooping



stooping in body and shoulders. Thus in short I have given you the nature of the twelve Signs, with a description of those born under them; the observing of which will prove very helpful in all the rules of judicial Astrology.

A description of the seven planets, with their Natures, qualities, and movings.

HAving treated of the Zodiack, and the Signs, I now proceed to speak of the Planets to declare their dignities. Know therefore that under the Zodiack there are seven Planets, which move of their own proper and continual motion, which finish their courses,

ses according to the greatness or smallness of the Orb or Circle. The names of the Planets are these; Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.

The Nature and Qualities of the seven Planets are these.

♄ Saturn is cold and dry, and melancholick, an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life

of a man, malicious, cold and the greatest misfortune to man in the world.

♃ Jupiter is hot and moist, sanguine, a friend and preserver of life and nature of man, masculine of the day, a is termed the greatest fortune, and the best chance that can befall a man.

♂ Mars,

♂ Mars is immoderate, hot and dry; her
cholerick and masculine of the night; evil and

the

the leſs misfortune, and not ſo ominous as the ſuperiour Planet Saturn.

☉Sol is immoderately hot and dry, and the moſt temperate Planet, maſculine of the day;

fortunate by aſpect, but infortunate by Corporal conjunction above meaſure.

♀ Venus, is cold and moiſt, very temperate, flegmatick, feminine of the night, of a very good nature and little ominous, and it is accounted the leſſer fortune.

☿ Mercury

Mercury in all things is too common and variable, he is good with good, and evil with

evil;

il, with the masculine he is masculine, and
ith the feminine he is feminine: but with
ot, according to the Planets, to wich he is
djoyned, but out of his own nature cold and
ry.

☽Luna, is likewise cold and moist, and al-
eit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten
nore but changeth her nature and qualities

ccording to the Quarters, like as the Sun
oth through the Signs: she is also feminine
f the night, and Phlegmatick, and sendeth to
s the vertue and impression of all other Pla-
ets.

The Head of the Dragon, is in all poin
like to Mercury, good with good Planets, an
evil with evil Planets, in nature like Jupite
and Venus.

The Dragons tail is contrary to the hea
for he is evil with good, and good with evil,
is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

Thus in brief I have given you the natu
of the Planets which is of excellent use to
those who would know any part of Astrolog
I shall in the next place shew you that pa
of Astrology, which treats of the mutat
and change of the weather; which will be
ry necessary to insert in this place, for the
neſit of the Reader, and ought also to be
ca

carefully observed; and therefore, to observe an easie and exact method, we will treat of every thing in it's proper place, that the Reader may not be puzled in his Judgement of this art.

Of the Air.

In our judgment upon the Air, it is necessary to consider of the position of the Heavens, and first lay a sure foundation upon the general consideration of the year; and consider first, the Suns ingress into Aries, & then what Planets have Dominion in such a month or quarter, and by that you may conjecture whether the year will be windy, whether the spring will be moderate, hot, or the like, or remiss or temperate, &c.

The signification and power of the Planets, in the Constitution of the air.

Saturns disposing of the Airs mutations, causeth it to be very cold & frosty, that the ayr cannot receive any impression of the Suns heat: and being easterly, it causeth the constitution of the ayr to be cold: it brings a Cold season, and makes the winter hard & frosty, and rivers icy: its the occasion of tempests at Sea, and snow & frost at land: if it be in the Summer, it is the occasion of great alteration in the ayr; it denotes also a scarcity of Corn and other fruits necessary for the body of man.

Jupiter is of another nature, and directly oppoite to the nature of Saturn: the ayr by its regality is very temperate, not too hot, nor too moist: the winds send forth gentle, wholesome, and reviving blasts, both for preservation, and procreation of things necessary: it causeth wholesome and moderate rains, and the occasion of great fertility (or fruitfulness) in living animals, as well as earthly fruits and necessaries.

Mars if easterly, for heat is very temperate, if westerly, too dry, and doth often parch the fruits of the earth, and causeth great and high winds, hurtful to man or beast, and occasions hail and great tempests: if he happen in Conjunction with Mercury, it occasioneth tempestuous winds, and causeth much Shipwrack at Sea: In his own nature he shews want of water, drys up fountains and springs, putrifies the Air, destroys Cattle, brings scarcity, and very oft occasions many diseases, hurtful to mens body, as Burning-feavers, Plague, Spotted feavers, and other the like Pestilential diseases.

Sol always promises great changes and alteration of times and seasons by his constant motion; he is temperately hot and dry, having a greater inclination to heat than dryness, and oft times by his heat causeth Clouds, and

draws

Draws the Vapors from the earth into the Ayr, and thereby his heat dissolves them into rain; and if he be well joyned to other good Planets, it's a great cause of the Elements being clear and fair, and the Earth to be very fruitful and abounding.

Venus having dominion, promiseth a very wholesome ayr, a very temperate and moderate year, abundance of fruit, and of every thing needful for the supportation of humane nature: causeth moderate & pleasant showers.

Mercury makes the Ayr clear one while, another while red or bloody: sometimes fair, sometimes foul, according to the nature of the Planets to which he is adjoyned, yet for the most part he hath the sole domination to himself: he causeth tempestuous winds, hail, rain, thunder and lightning in abundance, and sometimes portends turbulent Weather to Navigators, causeth many diseases, and Consumptions and Coughs, Stopping of the Stomach and Convulsions.

Who so would know or guess at the alteration of the weather, must observe the disposition of the Moon, the rising and setting of the other fixed Stars, and a due observation of the effect it produceth in the place where thou livest, and by that guide thy steer.

How to know the weather at all times of the year, by the new and full of the Moon.

Be sure to observe always three days before the moon be at full, whether she shine bright, and that the clouds are not scattered here and there in the Element, if not, then thou mayest judge that it will be very fair: but if the Moon be dark, and clouds encompassing her about, then know that it will rain much before four days.

When Fogs and mists do hinder the light of the Moon, it betokens that in short time we shall have cold winterly weather: A Rainbow is always a sign of much rain or winds to come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds past.

Having now done with the weather, I come to speak of the four Quarters of the year.

The general disposition of the year depends upon the four quarters, namely, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins at the tenth Day of March, at that time the Sun enters the first scruple of Aries, and continueth till the Sun hath past the Crab, which is about the eleventh or twelfth of June: this Quarter usually, is hot and moist, but very uncertain in either, being

being sometimes hot, sometimes cool, it is called the Spring a Virendo, because then all things begin to way green, and put on their wedding garments; this quarter at the beginning, is rather inclining to moist than hot; in this quarter are usually great & high winds, because of the moderate temper of the ayr.

Secondly Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of June, upon the Suns entrance into Cancer, and continues till the twelfth of September, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiack circle, comprehending three signs in his progress, namely, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry, while the Sun is going through Cancer and is remaining in Leo, it is more dry than hot; and at this time of the year, very few winds do disquiet or trouble us, but a moderate ayr comforts our hearts.

Thirdly Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of September, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of December, and just so long the Sun is running through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittary: The nature of this Quarter is cold and dry, though the dryness at the beginning of this Quarter be most predominant, yet the end is usually cold: there be as many

winds in Autumn, as in the Spring.

Fourthly Winter.

Winter begins with us at the Suns entrance into Capricorn, and it lasteth to the tenth day of March, in which time the Sun runs thorow the last three signs, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces: This Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost and snow, and great high winds towards the latter end of the quarter, though at the beginning it being the middle of Winter, few winds are stirring, by reason of the cold, by reason thereof the vapors can make no eruption, nor the ayr any commotion.

Of the Winds.

Experience teacheth us that the Winds do change and alter the ayrs constitution: By antient Astrologers and Astronomers, the Wind is thus described (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up in the Ayr by the power of the Sun, and by reason of it's weight, it is driven down and side-long, carried about the earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South: there are also other winds, as South-east, and South-west, North-east, and North-west: North winds, though they be cold & dry, yet they are usually wholesome, and do much preserve things from corruption: South-winds do

much

much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the earth: they are also hurtful and obnoxious to seeds, Fruits, and living Creatures: this wind is hot and moist, it causeth a dark and cloudy aire, & is most times accompanied with rain; it stirs up many diseases through continuance as feabours, and other contagious griefs which are hurtful to humane bodies: West winds are chezishing blasts, it is moist and temperate and watry, stirring up rain and thunder: The East wind is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and sometimes fiery and cholerick: its pure pleasant and wholesome, because it is contrary to all infection, and doth preserve the body sound: this wind for the most part begins to blow at Sun rise, and ceaseth at Sun set. Now there are other mean winds, as the north-east wind which is cold and dry, it stirs up Clouds and oft produceth rain: the South-east is something moist, dark and Cloudy. The North west is moist, cloudy and stormy, and causeth a turbulent and tempestuous Season. The South west is evil by nature, causing many clouds and showers, and very turbulent and tempestuous weather. Thus you have seen the nature and cause of winds, and the good hap and bad they produce.

Having shewed you the nature of the twelve

Signs

Signs and given you a description of the body and person of those born under them, and also the nature and qualities of the Planets: I shall now endeavour to declare the fortune of those born under them, whether they shall be rich or poor, live long, or dye suddenly, with many other such like questions.

The good or ill fortune of those born under Aries, and their fortunate days to undertake any imployment.

HIs fortune shall be exceeding good fortune in all kind of Merchandize, and shall attain to a very competent estate by his wife, he shall be a great traveller, forsaking Country and kinsfolks at twenty four years of age, he shall attain to great riches: at forty Years of age, he shall be honourable and honoured of all that know him, his Children shall be very fortunate and noble, and shall acquire a good report and great honor, from the King, Prince, & nobles of the nation, where they are born: If a woman, she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry and wise, she shall live while sixty five years old: she shall have exceeding good fortune, and shall have lusty and strong children, but be sure let her have a care of all four-footed beasts, for she shall be in great danger to receive hurt from them. The days good to undertake any publick imployment, in trade or

or otherwise, are Mondays and Tuesdays, especially, the first Munday and Tuesday of every month: they shall be troubled with the gravel in the kidneys: The man shall live till about seventy years old, and be honoured and loved of all that know him.

The good and ill fortune of those born under *Taurus*, the term of their Life, and their good days, to undertake any imployment.

He shall be covetous, and rather inclining to bad fortune than good: the first part of his life shall be very troublesome, and continue so till twenty eight years of age, and about that time much sickness, which if he escape, he shall live till forty years: If a woman, she shall be fortunate, yet shall not have many Children: He shall be very forward to travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably before his death attain to great riches by the Death of some of his friends: Let him beware to undertake any affair or imployment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday, which shall be most fortunate to him. Now for the Female born under Taurus, she shall have at least three husbands, and by them very fortunate in Children, she shall live to eighty years of age, she shall be light of behaviour, much addicted to Venery, and

and thereby defame her aged years: She shall be light fingered, and shame her parents, husband and family, by her vile courses.

The good or evil fortune of those born under *Gemini*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious, very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness; he shall come of honourable Parents and have no brother but himself therefore he shall be very rich, but he shall spend most of his wealth upon his vicious life and undecent behaviour: he shall be often sick and be in danger of death at nine years old and at twenty years, and at eighty, and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked with some disease in his Throat Now for the Female she shall be very wise and ingenious, but the man that enjoys her, shall go through many broils for her; She shall be fair, but wilful and stubborn, She shall be afflicted with many diseases in her body, especially about thirty years of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty years of age: The good days for them to begin any employment are Tuesday and Wednesday, the rest for will be very unfortunate, in any thing they shall undertake.

The

The good or ill fortune of these born under *Cancer*; the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be very cholerick, a great derider, and mocker of others and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if he escape those diseases incident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years, two months, beloved of most, honoured of many, shall have great command and authority, in the City, Town or Country, where he lives: he shall be very fortunate for riches: Let them beware of Wednesday, which will prove very unfortunate to him, Munday, Thursday, and Friday, shall be very fortunate to undertake any imployment: If a woman, she shall be lusty and strong, very wise and prudent, very industrious after riches, yet passionate and exceeding wrathful: she shall have great sickness about the thirtieth year of her age, which if she escape, she shall live till eighty six years, her Children shall be very honourable and fortunate, and she shall be honoured and loved of most, though she may endure much trouble and sorrow, through her Husbands vices.

The

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Leo*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be big of stature, a letcherous, he shall have two sore fits of sickness, he shall be very near death with the small Pox, about twenty three years old, and very sorely afflicted about the forty fifth year of his age: if he escape both these its probable he may live till ninety one or ninety two; he shall not dye at home, he shall be a man of great power, and commanding over great Cities or Countries, shall do justice upon offenders; If he begin any imployment in the Winter, he shall be fortunate in success, but if in the Summer, exceeding bad; he shall be very witty, and of a deep capacity, able to discern betwæn good and evil, very courageous, and overcoming all that oppose him. If a woman, she shall be learned and chast, she shall be much troubled with Corns, she shall fall from high places and bruise her body, she shall have a rich and renowned Husband, who shall promote her to honour, she shall be robbed once of her Treasure, and once of her maiden-head: Let her have a care of water, for by it she will be apt to sustain great loss: Tuesday and Friday will be very unfortunate to her, she shall not have

man

many sore sicknesses, neither be long Sick at all, but shall dye suddenly, about the forty eight year of her age.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Virgo*, the term of their life and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall have a mark upon his fore-head and shoulder, he shall have two fits of sickness the one at fifteen years of age, the other about threescore, he may attain to threescore and eight years, and shall bear his age very well, not looking old, he shall have two Wives, by whom he shall get a great estate, and he shall be very rich and honourable. he shall receive some wound from a four-footed beast, his children shall dye quickly after Birth: He shall be a great jester and lover of mirth. and shall be very liberal: Munday and Tuesday shall be very fortunate to him, but the latter end very unfortunate. Now concerning the Female, she shall be married about sixteen years of age. but shall not love her Husband, she shall bury him quickly and marry another, and have very beautiful Children by him; she shall have many diseases and distempers about her body, and endure many sorrows, which if she escape she shall live while threescore and fifteen years old. Wednesday shall be very fortu-

fortunate to her, but Friday and Saturday, very unfortunate to begin any new work, she shall suffer much pain and sorrow in Childbearing, and shall be in great danger of death.

The good and evil fortunes of those born under *Libra*: the term of their life, and their good and bad days to begin any new imployment.

He shall have a mark near his shoulder, he shall be very letcherous, a great lover of Women, he shall be a great traveller, he shall endure great pain in his Limbs and Joynts, and have several sicknesses, the first about the fortenth year of his age, the second about the fortieth year of his age, which if he escape he shall live till fourscore ten, he shall have some wounds in his body. His unfortunate day is Wednesday, he shall be troubled with infirmities and diseases in his belly. The Female, she shall be very fair and beautiful, she shall endure great pain, she shall be dangerously sick in her infancy, which if she escape, it's probable she may live till she be threescore, Thursday will be unfortunate to her. Sunday and Saturday, very fortunate to begin any work.

The good and evil fortunes of those persons born under *Scorpio*: the term of their life, the good days to begin any imployment.

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure great

reat pains, & four dangerous ſickneſſes, during
is life, the firſt at ſixteen years old, the ſe-
ond about thirty, the third about fozty, which
f he eſcape, he ſhall dye at ſixty ſeven, of a
ckneſs. He ſhall be very fortunate at the be-
inning of his days, he ſhall be unfoztunate a-
ove fozty years old, in all his undertakings,
nd ſhall dye very poor and needy, he ſhall be
ery unſettled in his mind, and never gain any
hing by Merchandize. He ſhall gain by plant-
ng and grafting, and tilling of ground: He
hall have ill foztune with Oxen and Hozſes.
f a Female, ſhe will be of light behaviour, &
buſe her Husbands bed, befoze her death ſhe
hall be blind. Saturday ſhall be very unfoztu-
ate to her, ſhe ſhall live till threeſcoze years
ld, and ſhall be very needy and ill repozted of
oz her evil life and wicked courſes, which ſhe
ok in her young years: ſhe ſhall receive ſome
wound of ſome four footed beaſt.

The good and ill fortune of thoſe born un-
der *Sagittarius*, the term of their life, and
the good and bad days to begin any imploy
ment.

He ſhall be wrathful and angry, but ſoon ap-
eaſed he ſhall be full of pain in his head, and
oubled foze with the wind-cholick, and have
everal ſickneſſes: the firſt about nineteen oz
wenty years of age, and about fifty oz up-

ward which if he escape he may probably live till eighty years old, he shall be very prosperous, he shall obtain great and notable victories over his enemies by his warlike actions; yet the Malevolent sign Saturn, sometimes opposing he shall meet with great difficulties and troubles, he shall have many possessions taken from him, by some who endeavour his overthrow, the one part of his life shall be fortunate the other unfortunate, he shall attain a good & vertuous wife with great possessions by her, he shall be very religious and wise. As for the Female, she shall be wicked, and given to study witch-craft, and sometimes she shall be very curst & audacious, have many children. The first day of the week shall be very unfortunate to her if she attempt any new thing, she shall have two husbands, the first shall hate her the second shall be very loving and pleasing to her with whom if her wicked spirit hinder not she may lead a very quiet and good life.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Capricornus*, the term of their life, and their good and bad days to begin any work.

He shall be contentious and sower of disword, very proud by nature, high and commanding, despising all men, and counting them below his worth; very Letcherous, following

common harlots, much given to drunkenness, he shall have several sicknesses, as about twelve years old, and twenty one, and thirty four years old and many more. which if he escape he shall live till threescore; he shall have two Wives, two sons, and his end shall be more fortunate than his beginning, he shall have very great fortune in Cattel, as Oxen, Sheep, and Goats, with great industry he shall gain much treasure and riches, he shall be a great traveller, but at length end his life in his own native Country; his second wife shall be very rich and beautiful, and vertuous, and honoured of all. Now for the female, she shall be very unconstant in her affairs, yet probably she may attain great riches and honor, and if she escape a sickness she shall have in her youth, she may live till between forty and fifty.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Aquarius*, the term of their life, & their good & bad days to begin any imployment.

He shall be much addicted to wine and Women, and a lover of mirth and jovial feasts, he shall be much addicted to be mad at the spring and fall of the leaf: he shall have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him, which if he escape, he shall live till a hundred and nine years: He shall gain much Wealth, and

ing his wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her: Saturday will be an unfortunate day to begin any imployment, Tuesday and Thursday shall be very unfortunate. The female or woman shall be very tender and delicate, and true and faithful, a vertuous wife in every respect, she shall have sore eyes, about eight or nine years old, her Husband shall be curst and wicked, and she shall be divorced from him, and he shall falsly accuse her, and seek to defame her vertuous carriage.

The good and bad fortune of those born under *Pisces*, the term of their life, and the good and bad days to begin any imployment.

He shall have notable marks upon his body and shall be much subject to a pain in the head, he shall not have any memorable sickness, till he be three score and eight, of which he shall dye, he shall have three wives, he shall be very rich, and enjoy many possessions & lands he shall be put into publique imployment, and maugre all his enemies, they shall never hurt him: He shall fall into the river, and be in great danger of death by other casual accidents: yet by the mercy of God and the good aspects of the Planets he shall go through them all: And so

for the female born under this sign, she shall be married whilst she is young, and have many hopeful Children: before thirty years she shall meet with many difficulties and troubles and dangers, which if she escape, she shall live till about threescore and six: Saturday shall be very unfortunate to begin any imployment, and what ever she begins at the beginning of the week shall be very prosperous: She shall be rich, and honoured and loved of most; her husbands shall be two, and those very good and loving, because she shall merit it at their hands.

Thus by observing what signs any person is born under, you may with much ease judge of their good and bad fortune, which will be much advantagious, that knowing the events both good and bad that may happen, you may the better seek to attain the one, and to avoid the other.

Astrological Judgements upon several parts of mans body, with the natures and qualities of every one of them.

First of the Head.

THis being the most publick part of mans body, and according to the frame and bigness, is to be adjudged either good or bad:

Know then that a great head is seldom or never good, but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of apprehension, a very little head of the least size of all, usually retains but little Wit, but a head of a middle size, is most commonly most Witty; a long Head betokeneth folly: a great Head, and small members do always produce much indiscretion in the Man or Woman.

Judgment upon the Hair.

A thick hair bespeaks an humble heart much inclining to cold; if the hair be stiff, and stand upright upon the head, or other parts of the Body, it shews a very great fearfulness in that man: If the hair be curled and thick, it shews that man to be of a hot complexion; thin Hair, shews the man to be of a cold constitution.

Of the Eyes.

There are several colours of the eyes, and several forms: round eyes, and rowling, shews much vice and corrupt manners, great eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the body, and they see not well, because their eyes are far from the fountain; smiling twinkling eyes, betoken a merry life: hollow eyes cometh of dryness, red eyes signifies anger and Wrath: blackish eyes have a sharp and piercing understanding,

little

little eys betoken timerousnes of Spirit: shining eyes shew much rashnes if they be mean, not too big nor too little, it signifies Justice and Equity.

Of the Face.

A fat face betokens a Lyar, and devourer, and foolish, a round face signifies folly, a great face to be dull and slow about any busines: A face well proportioned of colours and bignes shews a commendable life. A long lean face, to be spiteful and envious, a countenance cast down too much, to be hypocritical, and not to be trusted.

Of the Voice.

A grave and slow voice betokens strength of body and mind, of a quiet and meek spirit, men of a grosse very big a hoarse voice shews to be injurious and wicked, a small shrill voice to be very hasty and wrathful, too apt to be provoked, a weak voice shews want of courage and spirit.

Of the Breast.

A Breast without hair, to be unshamefac'd, the paps hanging down, betokens weakness, a broad big Breast, to be strong and courageous: a Breast narrow and sharp, betokeneth weakness and imbecillity of nature and body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of Astrology, directs you for the cure of the di-

stempers of any of these parts of the body.

Of Earth-quakes and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of wind, got into the corners and holes of the Earth, which violently rushing out, and the Earth closing again suddenly causeth a great shaking or Earthquake, which do generally predict Wars and Commotions in those parts and dominions where it is.

Of Thundering and Lightning.

It is an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud; now these two contraries thus included together beget difference, and cannot be reconciled without breaking the Prison wherein it is pend up, the violent rushing whereof makes a noise which is called Thunder, and the fire Lightning, being both broke forth at once in regard of the quickness of the eye.

Of the dangerous years of a mans life.

A year composed of seven times seven, which is forty nine, is very dangerous, also the fifty sixth year of a Mans life, also the sixty third year

ear of a mans age, which do usually produce many evils dangers, and perils, either to life or estate, which an Emperor of Rome having scaped, seemed to rejoice that he had passed ver those enemies to old age.

Of the four Elements.

1 The Element of fire next the Moon, and so downward.
2 The Element of Air.
3 The Element of Water.
4 The Element of Earth.

Of the four Complexions.

The cholerick hath nature of fire, hot and ry, and naturally is lean & slender, coveteous, reful, hasty, brainless, foolish, malicious, deceitful, and subtile where he applyeth his wit. He hath wine of the Lion, that is to say, when he is drunk he chideth and fighteth, and commonly he loveth to be clad in black, russet, and grey.

The Sanguine hath nature of air, hot and moist, he is large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry, singing, laughing, ruddy, and gracious, he hath his wine of the Ape, the more he drinketh, the merrier he is, and draweth no women,

women and naturally loveth high coloured cloath.

The Phlegmatick, hath nature of water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepy, ingenious, commonly he spitteth when he is moved, hath his Wine of the Sheep, for when he is drunk, he counteth himself wisest, and he loveth most green colour.

The melancholy hath nature of Earth, cold and dry, is heavy covetous, a back-biter, malicious, and slow, his wine is of the Hog, for when he is drunk he desireth sleep, and he loveth cloath of a black colour.

The serious Judgment of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles, or black spots appearing upon any part of the body of man from the head to the foot.

A man with a mole on the Fore-head, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and large possessions with his wife for to be wise, and loved of all his friends and neighbours: And the Woman shall be imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her husband, and likely to be honoured much.

A man having a Mole or black spot on his eye brow, it doth denote him to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful days, but in the end shall marry a vertuous rich wife: If a woman

man, she shall injoy a good, pleasant, comely
personable man.

A Man having a Mole on his Nose, he is of
ruddy complexion, Loving Pleasure more
than profit: The woman also the same for-
me.

A Mole on the chin of any man, doth fore-
el, that by the blessing of God upon his en-
eavours, he shall gain money and friends too,
o saith Plato: the woman shall be very wise
nd rich, and increase in dignitie.

A mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks pru-
ence in actions, honor amongst men, though it
may be through envy, suffer some disgrace:
f a woman of a weak constitution, apt to
elieve lies, and ill reports of her husband.

A mole on the shoulder of a man, promiseth
roubles and sorrows, and an unfortunate
end.

A woman having a Mole on the same place,
t betokeneth much outward happiness, she
shall be fruitful, honourable, in goods, and
Chattels abounding.

A Mole on the hand or waist of a Man or
woman, doth speak them to be very much af-
licted in their latter days: beginning their
days in joy, but ending their days in poverty,
ncreasing in children.

A mole on the Breast, near the heart of the
man

the man or woman denotes much malice, impiety, hatred, and other vices.

A Mole on the belly denotes Whoredom Luxury and gluttony.

A man having a mole on the knee shall be happy in his choice, of a vertuous, rich and comely Wife: a Woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart and a vertuous carriage, very fruitful in bearing.

A man having a mole on the Ancle, it bespeaks him to take on him the Womans part and ben housewife; If a Woman, that she shall wear the breeches.

A man having a mole on the foot denotes very good fortune in Riches, and plenty of Children, who will comfort him in his Old age: The Woman shall also be very fortunate and happy all her days.

Of the twelve Houses.

To be perfect in this, requires great study, you are first to know, that there is nothing appertaining to the life of man which has not it's signification from one house or other.

The first house is called the ascendant, because the Sun doth there ascend our Horizon in what ever climate it be in.

The second house is succedent to the ascendant, and signifies riches, and substance of the native.

The third house follows in order, and hath signification of Brethren, Kindred, Neighbors, and Alliance.

The fourth House or Angle of the Earth, signifies immovable Goods, Lands and Hereditages.

The fifth house is the succedent of the Angle of the Earth, and therefore signifies mirth and jollity.

The sixth house is cadent from the Fourth Angle, it beholdeth not the ascendant, and therefore signifies sickness of all kinds.

The seventh house is the Angle of the West the seventh house from the ascendant, & signifies open Enemies, Law-suits and quarrels.

The eighth house being succedent from the Angle of the West, is above the earth, and is the aid and assistance of an open enemy, signifies death.

The ninth house is called Cadent, it is in the time of the ascendant, it signifies Religion and Learning.

The tenth house or the South Angle, this hath signification of the Mother of the native, it signifies dignity, honor and preferment, as Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Nobles.

The eleventh house, being succedent of the Angle of the South, it hath signification of friendship, amity and hope.

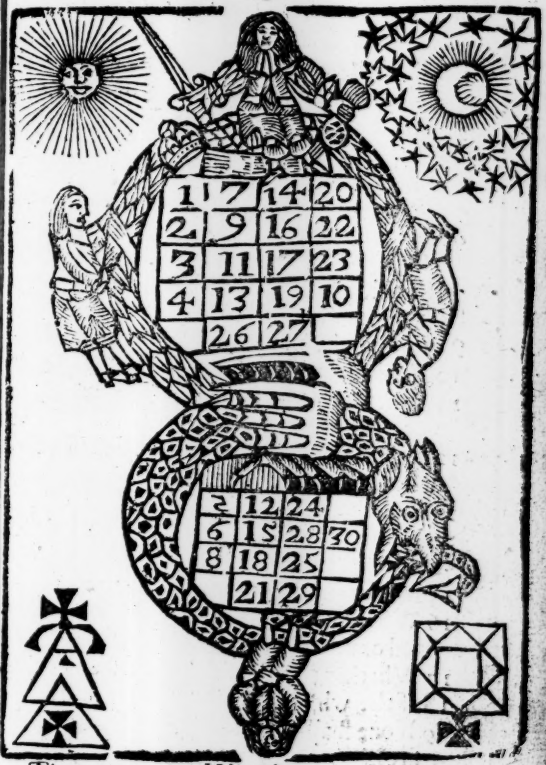
The

The twelfth House being the Cadent of the Angle of the South, it is above the earth, not beholding the ascendant, therefore signifies private enemies, Imprisonment, Poverty, Misery, and disgrace: Thus much for the twelve houses. The nature of them, and their properties is more largely described in the excellent book called the book of Palmestry: the first part being of Palmestry, the latter of natural Astrology, the things contained therein, being a great help to this book.

A wheel of Fortune composed first by *Rufus Aienus*, and now published by *Samuel Strangehopes*.

Containing the resolution of all manner of Questions, both for delight and satisfaction of the Reader.

The



The uppermoſt Wheel is good fortune,
The undermoſt Wheel is bad fortune.

A Catalogue of the Questions Resolved by this Wheel of Fortune.

1 Whether one absent be dead or alive.
2 Whether a man shall be rich or poor.
3 Whether a man shall enjoy the estate of his Father.
4 Whether a person shall live long or no.
5 If one shall have Children or not.
6 If a man or Woman shall be healthful or sickly.
7 If a thing shall be found or not.
8 If a ship shall come home safe or not.
9 If a promise made shall be performed.
10 If a sick party shall live or dye.
11 Whether it be good time to marry or not.
12 If the Woman you would marry be rich or not.
13 Whether a Damsel be a Maid or not.
14 Whether a man shall dye a good death not.
15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
16 Whether a woman be honest to her Husband or not.
17 Whether the thief shall be taken or not.
18 If the wind shall blow fair or not.
19 If one shall obtain the preferment he desires.
20 If thy friend be faithful or not.

21 If one shall get the Victory or not.
22 If one shall enjoy the party he desires.
23 If it be good to take a Journey.
24 If the Child be fortunate or not.
25 If the year shall be plentiful or not.
26 If it be good to trade in Merchandize or not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your desire, and be resolved of any of these 26 questions which you would demand, and for the easie understanding of this figure in every part you must first of all chuse a number, what number you please at your own discretion, as three, five, seven, nine, or any other, more or less, write it down, and write under that the number of the day, and then take the number you shall find under the first Letter of your Name you were Christned, which you shall find in the following Table, add these three numbers together in one sum, and then divide them by thirty, reserving the rest that remains, and search in the Wheel, and if you find your remaining number in the upper part, your matter shall speed well, if in the lower part it shall prove evil. And thus with much ease, you may know any thing you desire.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
T	V	W	X	Y	Z	I	V	H
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

How to know the ruling Planet that any one is born under.

First take the name of the party, desiring to know this, and then the name of his Father and Mother and write down the numbers you find under each Letter of the three Names, in the foregoing Table, you must take all the Letters of the Christian names, and gather all those sums together, and then divide it by nine, subtract afterwards the product by nine as often as you can, and if there remain a unite or four, both signifie the Sun, if two or seven both signifie the Moon, if three, Jupiter, if five, Mercury, if six, Venus, if eight, Saturn, if nine, Mars. This way if you desire to work according to the method before you, you shall work what you desire.

How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before. If you would know the Ascendant any one is born under, the parties name; and of his Fa-

ther and Mother: and then divide the whole collected together by twelve: If there remain 1 it signifies the Lyon, if Juno 2. Aquarius, 3. if Capricorn 4. Sagittarius, 5. if Cancer, 5. if Venus, 6. Taurus, if Palladium, 7. Aries if Vulcan, 8. Libra if Mars is 9. Scorpio, if 10. Virgo, if 11. Pisces, if Phœbus 12. they represent Gemines.

Astrological Rules, observed by the motions of the Planets, for the cutting of hair, to make it grow how you please.

Always be that the Moon be placed in common signs, well dignified, but especially in earthy, is the opinion of some. Therefore, in cutting of hair, if you would not have it grow too suddenly, be that the Moon be in Virgo, Gemini, or Leo, decreasing in Light and motion, afflicted by Saturn; but if you desire your hair to grow speedily, let the Lord of the Ascendant be one of the fruitful signs, and the Moon in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, so that the Moon be increasing in Light and Motion, And let her be in Sextile or Trine, of the Lord of the Ascendant of the parties Nativity, but have a speciall regard, the Moon be free from the Malevolent of Saturn, or Mars, for they will cause much scurf and dandrif of the roots of the hair. If you desire your hair should grow

thick, let the Moon be in oppoſition of the Sun and the aſcendant, and the Moon farr from the aſpects of the Malevolents.

Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why ſo called.

This is a number of 10. proceeding from one to nineteen, and ſo begins again at one. It is ſo called, becauſe it was ſent in Golden Letters, from Alexandria in Egypt into Rome, it is the number of nineteen, becauſe in nineteen years the Moon doth make all ſundry motions and changes: to find out the aforeſaid number add one to the year of our Lord, and divide the ſame by nineteen, and the remainder is the golden number.

Of the Epact, what it is.

This is a number not exceeding thirty, becauſe the Moon between change and change, never palleth thirty days; it is thus found out, multiply the Golden number for the year, by 11. the product thereof, if it be under thirty, it is the Epact, if it be above thirty then divide the product by thirty, and the remainder ſhall be the Epact; the knowledge of this finds out the age of the Moon, as you may find exactly ſet down in the third part of this Book.

A brief diſcourſe of days and nights, and ſeaſons.

Theſe people who live under the Equinoctial

tial Circle, have two Summers, and two Winters every year, by reason the Sun passeth twice over their heads: their Summers are in our Spring and Autumn, that is March and September, when the Sun is in the beginning of Aries and Libra, and their two Winters is in our Winter, and their two Summers are in June and December, when the Sun is in Cancer and Capricorn. But their Winters are very warm, not deserving the name of a Winter in respect of ours. The days & nights are always of equal length, each containing 12 hours. Those who live betwixt the Tropicks and the Equinoctial, have the Sun passing twice over their heads, so they also have two Summers and two Winters, but differ from the other in respect of heat, & the length of the days and nights. Those who live under the Tropicks, have but one Summer and one Winter in the year: the Sun coming just over their heads on Mid-Summer Day, which with them is the 11 of June, and their Winter is when the Sun enters Capricorn, that is the 11 of December.

Of the dignity and dimension of the Planets and their distance from the Sun, and the length of their courses.

The Sun being the greatest among the Planets and the Center of all the Orbs, from whence he sends forth his glittering Rayes to all the Planets, compassing him about, he far exceeds in magnitude, hence therefore according to the diversity of his rising and setting, he divideth the seasons of the year, and causeth the changing of the length of days and nights.

The first planet above the Sun is Mercury, he performeth his course about the Sun in 88 days. It is from the Sun to the Sphere of Mercury 1205573 Italian miles, his body is less than the earth 2800 times.

Next above Mercury is the glittering Star Venus who makes her Revolution about the Sun in 224 days: It is from the Sun to Venus 3636104 Italian miles, she is lesser than the Earth 175 times, she is the biggest Star in the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the Earth which is placed between Mars and Venus, and accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun in 365 days 5 h. 49 m. 2. se. It is from the Sun to the body of the Earth, 3116603 Miles, her

her diurnal motion 56 m. 8. se. is less than the Sun 333 times is bigger than the Moon 45 times.

Next above the Earth is Mars, who performs his course about the Sun in one year, 321 days, 22 h. 20 m. 44 se. From the Sun to the body of Mars 7635292 miles, and is lesser than the Earth 150 times.

Next above Mars is Jupiter, who runs his course in 11 Egyptian years, 315 days 24 h. 30 m. 54 se. From the Sun to Jupiter is 26179152 Italian Miles, he is lesser than the Earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the systeme and slowest in motion, insomuch that he performs but one revolution about the Sun in 29 Egyptian years, 126 days 1 h. 58 m. 2 se. It is from the Sun to Saturn 47833576 Italian miles, he wheels in a day 35959 miles in an h. 1489, in a m. 25 miles: is twice as big as the earth.

The Moon is a secondary Planet, and retains the Earth for her Center about which she performs her course in 27 days, 7 h. 43 m. It is from the Earth to the Moon 203236 miles. She is less then the Sun 15924 times and is less than the earth 45 times.

Rules to judge of Health and Sickness, at any time of the year.

If you would be expert in this judgment; have respect to the Cusp of the Ascendant, of the figure of the Heaven at the time of your Revolution, and the Ascendant of the figures, at the time of the Conjunction of the Luminaries, before the Suns ingress into Aries; and if these two Ascendants be free from misfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction also be free, then it signifies that the party shall be free from infirmities in general, and sicknesses, and shall be very healthful; but if the two Ascendants and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year shall be very unhealthful.

Of the Eclipses, and the causes of them.

As touching the Eclipses of either of the Luminaries, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light; that of the Sun is occasioned by the Conjunction of the Luminaries, or by the change of the Moon, by the interposition of the body of the Moon betwixt the Sun and the Earth averting or turning his beams from us, and so the Sun becomes obscure and dark for

for that time: that of the Moon is by a diametrical interposition of the Body of the Earth betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and thereby deprives her of the borrowed light she received of the Sun, and this is ever upon the opposition of the Luminaries, or commonly at the full of the Moon.

Of the effects of any Eclipse, when it shall begin, and how long it shall continue.

Ptolemy teacheth us that if an Eclipse fall in the East part of the Horizon, or in the Ascendant or East Angle, the events thereof shall begin to manifest themselves in the Fourth Month after, but its most strong operation will be three months after its beginning; but if it be in the West part of the Horizon, in the seventh House of the Heaven, in the seventh or eighth month after the Eclipse, shall the effects be manifested: now as touching the time of their continuance, how long the effects shall be in force; you ought in every Region and Country where the Eclipse shall happen, to judge according to the proportion of the Ecliptick hours, see how many hours or minutes (an hour being sixty minutes) the Eclipse continues in the Region, if you desire to know the continuance of the Events for the events

of

of the Suns Eclipse, it shall continue so many years as he is Eclipsed hours, reckoning from the first moment of his obscuration, to the last. And a Lunar Eclipse, the events and effects shall continue so many months as she is Eclipsed hours.

How to know the Events of any Eclipse that shall happen.

You ought first to know the quality and nature of the Signs (as you have at large, in the forgoing sheets described) in which either of the Luminaries are eclipsed, and from the places and Signs in which the most notable fixed Stars are known, also the planet that shall bear Rule in those two places; see which Planet hath most power and Strength in the place of the Eclipse, and the Angle preceeding the Eclipse, always preferring that Planet which is nearest the Angle, and most strong in the degree of the Eclipse, and make him Lord of the Eclipse, observe also the fixed stars placed near the Eclipse.

Consider together the nature of all these Northern signs signifie Earth-quakes, Southern Signs, the alteration of the Air, and denotes detriment to birds and flying Fowl, and to creatures living in the water, great loss

and

and damages to Ships and Mariners: Eclipses near the East, signifies their effects will be apparent in fruits to grouth: Eclipses in the West denotes alteration of the Laws and Customes of People, and also signifies much murder und Rapine committed.

If Jupiter be Lord of the Eclipse, he causeth a great plenty of all things, bones, plenty renown and Glory, peace and increase of riches: Causeth an enlargment of Territories and Dominions? and denotes success and happiness in every thing, and to every man.

Saturn being Lord of the Eclipse, he is generally the occasion of destruction & mischief, by reason of cold, he causeth long and tedious infirmities and diseases; in the Air causeth bitter Frost, cloudy and tempestuous weather in the Sea, great tempests and shipwrack destruction of Fishes, great floods, and eruptions of Sea-banks: on the earth he produceth great scarcity of Corn, that many shall dye for want of bread.

Mars being chief Lord of an Eclipse, threatens mischiefs to all sorts and kinds of men, causeth much wars & intestine hatred, quarrels and discord amongst men; excites men to Robbery, Tyranny, and Rebellion, causeth trou-

troubles in general, sudden death, violation of Laws, unheard of Thefts and Robberies: in the Sea causeth ruine and destruction to ships, causeth also a scarcity and destruction of the fruits of the Earth, by reason they shall be scorched with heats.

If Venus be chief Ruler, she denotes the same fortune as Mars, only she is happy in marriage, and fruitful in children.

Mercury being chief Ruler, signifies such events generally, as are of the nature of the Planet he is conjoyned with, only he excites men to expedition of business, and to cunning and ingenuity in every thing, but is very unfortunate in Navigation, causing frequent and turbulent winds.

Thus far of Eclipses, according to Ptolemy, which I hope will satisfie the ingenious Reader, seeing my narrow bounds will not allow me any larger treatise of the nature and qualities of Eclipses.

An exact Judgment of ancient Astrologers; of the general accidents in the world, that shall happen to men, women, and children by the falling of New-years day.

Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New years

pears day will fall: If it falls on Sunday, a pleasant Winter ensueth, a natural & kindly Summer, abundance of Fruit, the Harvest will be indifferent for weather, but producing some Winds and Rain: a temperate and seasonable Spring: it denotes many Marriages, plenty of Wine, and Honey, the death of young Men and Cattle, Robberies in most places, new Revelates and Rings, cruel wars toward the end of the year, or at least much dissention, and discord among men.

Munday.

If it fall on Munday, the Winter will be somewhat uncomfortable, the Summer temperate, no great plenty of Fruit, fancies and fables dispersed abroad, many Agues. The death of Kings and Nobles, and great men; in most places marriages, and a downfall of the Gentry.

Tuesday.

If on Tuesday, there follows a stormy winter, a wet Summer, a various Harvest; a moist Spring, Corn and Fruit indifferent, yet Garden herbs shall not flourish, great sickness amongst Men Women and Children, a Mortality of Cattle, many men shall dye of the bloody flux, and every thing save Corn, shall be very dear.

Wednesday.

If on Wednesday, a warm winter in the beginning,

beginning. but toward the end, snow and Frost, a Cloudy Summer, plenty of Fruit, also of Corn, Wine, Hay, Honey, and other things; damage and hard labor to women with Child, Death to many Children, plenty of Sheep, News of Kings and great Wars, blood shed towards the midst.

Thursday.

If on Thursday, both Winter and Summer windy a moderate Spring, save only it will be windy, and a rainy Harvest, many inundations towards the latter end of the Year, much Fruit, and plenty of the fruits of the earth and honey, flesh shall be dear, by reason of the death of Cattle in general, great troubles and commotions about matters Religious, and Women shall be very loose and Licentious.

Fryday

If on Fryday, a stormy winter; and no pleasant Spring nor Summer, and indifferent Harvest, small store of Fruit, Wine, Hony, and corn dear, many blear eyes, many youths shall dye, Earth-quakes in many places, much Thunder and Lightening also very tempestuous at Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst Cattle, great Commotions in many Countries and Kingdoms, and many heart-Divisions amongst men.

Saturday

Saturday.

If on Saturday, a mean Winter, a very hot Summer, a late Harvest and a dry, windy spring. Garden Herbs shall be cheap, much burning, plenty of honey, flax, and hemp, the death of ancient people in most places, many Feavers and certain Agues, great rumors of wars and sudden murthers in many places for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules worthy of approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting Children to Nurse or a Trade, or placing of Children.

Considering the usefulness of knowing fit times for these purposes, and also finding the Rules of the Ancients to be very necessary, especiall of Harley, Ptolomeus, and Aristotle, I thought it good not to let slip this matter: Therefore in setting Children to Nurse, let the Moon, when the Nurse first begins to give the Child suck, be in the Conjunction of Venus, or in the Sextile or Trine of her, also fortifie the Moon and Venus in the Radix. To send youth to School, let the Moon be in Conjunction with Mercury, or in the Sextile or Trine, fortifie Mercury and the Moon in the ninth House of the Radix. How to know where the Moon is, you may easily do it by your Almanack for that year, especially

cially Wings or Saunders being most plain.

If you send your Child to Prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth house, and the sign of the tenth house, and see what Planet the Trade he is to bound to, doth properly belong.

If the occupation be a Plummer, Currier, Potter, Brick-maker, Maltster, Chandler, Gardner, or worker in Mines, see that Saturn ruleth and be strong.

If thou puttest thy Child to a Cloathier, Woollen-Draper, or Lawyer, or Divine, fortifie Jupiter.

If a Physician, Souldier, Apothecary, Chyrurgion, Watch-maker, Cutler, Butcher, Tanner or Carpenter, fortifie Mars.

If a Gold-Smith, Pelter of Pony, Copper-Smith, Brazier, or Pewterer, fortifie the Sun.

If a Silk-man, Musician, Mercer, Linnen-Draper, Limner, Painter, Jeweller, Embroiderer, Perfumer, Engraver, Sempster Glover or Upholster, fortifie Venus.

If an Astrologer, Mathematician, Philosopher, Merchant, Scribener, Poet, School-Master, Printer, Bookseller, Attorney, Clerk, Solliciter, or Taylor, fortifie Mercury.

If a Saylor, Fisher-man, Fish-monger, Vintner, Brewer, Hunts-man, Miller or Maltster

Baltser Fortise the Moon.

When you wean your Child; let the Moon be remote from the Sun, nor in any of the houses of Venus. If the Moon be in Libra, the Child will never care more for the Breast: Thus saith Haly.

The Astronomers view of the Circles, Poles, Firmament, Horizon, and Stars.

He that would take a view of the Stars quartereth to himself the Firmament, into certain Regions; through which he may observe the motions of the Stars, namely imaginary Circles, of which the chief are the Equator, the Tropicks and the Zodiack: which conceive thus. That the Stars move circularly; are daily returned to the same Point both new; and therefore the heaven is a rouling Sphere, therefore it hath an Axtle, about which it is rounded, and there are two extremities of its Axtle, or two immoveable poles; the Northern and Southern.

Between the poles in the midst of the Sphere conceive a circle, it will be the Equator; And to this two paralels the Tropicks, which the Sun describeth being at the highest in the Summer, and being at the lowest in the Winter, but the yearly passage of the Sun (passing from the Tropick to that, and cutting the Equinoctial in two places) they call

the Zodiack; whose Poles do again descri
the litte Polar-Circles, by their daily goi
about.

You have in the very Celestial Frame, ci
cles invisibly placed, and turning about wi
it, but there are others proper to any place a
immoveable; the Horizon and Meridia
wheresoever you stand looking round abo
you see the Horizon, to wit the confines of He
ven and Earth, or of the upper hemisphe
from the lower but the center of the Horizo
is where you stand, its Poles in the Heave
the point which is highest and lowest to yo
that over your head they call the Zenith, tha
under the earth Nadith.

But draw a Circle again, through the pole
of the world and the Zenith and the Nadi
will be the Meridian at which the Sun ar
ving maketh it Noon with us. As for the mo
tion of the Stars, that is unform to all the fi
ed ones, as if they were carried to one and t
same Orb: we have found out for certain, tha
as the fixed ones, and with these (the Sun a
Moon) do finish their course, wheeling abo
the Earth as their Center, so the other fi
Planets wheel about the Sun whom Mercu
in a very little Orb, goeth about in Fo
months time, Venus in one Orb almost twi
as big, in nineteen months time. Mars in o

large, that he also goeth about the earth in a ear and a halfs time, Jupiter also in a larger, n twelve years wanting two months. Saturn, he largest in nine and twenty years, and six onths, all which now and then are from the arth, and now and then nigh the earth, some- imes coming forward, sometimes going back- ard, sometimes at a stand, and sometimes roceeding,

In like manner they pass along the Zodi- ck. but not so exactly as the Sun, but run ometimes one way, and sometimes another.

Every circle is divided into 306 Degrees s well small as big, and each of these into 60. inutes, and each of these into 60 seconds, nd those motions of the Planets in the ephe- merides, and there is calculated, and what- pect one to another, whether a Conjunction or not, this in the yearly Almanack is plain and easie.

If you would know how to erect a figure, to esolve any question in Astrology, be pleased o take a view of the Book of palmestry, the latter part will teach you an easie and exact way.

The end of the first Book.

A SHORT TREATISE OF PHYSICK OR Every ones Companion.

Shewing the Anatomy of Mans Body; th
Nature and quality of diseases Incident t
the body of man or woman.

Also excellent rules and receipts, for the c
ring of all diseases and distempers, whic
are incident to Man or Woman according t
the sober judgment, and experience of th
ablest students in Astrology and Physick.

PART. II.

Composed and fitted for the meanest Capa
city, in plain and easie terms; for the be
nefit of all who shall, or would be desirou
of their own good.

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and Sweating; Conserving and Preserving

Together with the most useful, and genera
rules of Arithmetick.

LONDON,
Printed for *Thomas Passinger*, at the thre
Bibles on London-Bridge. 1684.

A SHORT Treatise of PHYSICK.

OR, Every ones Companion.

THis small Treatise will not afford an exact Division, in the Parts of the Body of Man particularly, which also would puzle the Judgment of the Reader, and prove but of little benefit, unless the whole might be inserted, which is impossible it should, in so small a treatise. Seeing many Authors have made so many intire Volumes of it: I shall therefore, give you the natures of diseases, by the influence of the twelve Signs over the Body of Man.

I'le begin with Aries.

Aries ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pains in the head, tooth-ach, scabs and megrims, also all infirmities in the Nose, face and eyes.

Taurus governeth the neck and throat, and also all the diseases incident to them, as hoarseness, and colds, and Kings-evil, or any infirmity happening in those parts.

Gemini the arms, and shoulders, and hand
and also all diseases incident to them, as t
stopage in the veins: cramp in the fingers,
any pain in the arms whatsoever.

Cancer, governeth the breasts, paps, and u
per part of the belly and is incident to th
Hollick, Cough, and Phlegme, to Scabbs an
Itch to Pimpled and red faces, and Leprosi

Leo, the heart, breast, and stomach, and ar
disease near the back, and choler, and feaver
which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo, the guts, and belly, entrails, an
small guts, for diseases, the wind-chollick, be

y-ach and worms Ulcers in the Bowels.

Libra, the reins, joynts, and hands, and hath these diseases, as gravel and heat of the Kidnies, flixes, and a windy vapour running through the Veins.

Scorpio, the bladder and priby Members, these diseases incident, as running of the reins, and French-pox, and gravel; all pains in the members, ruptures and such like.

Sagitarius, thighs, it ruleth hot feavers & fistulaes, the cause is, a full Body and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues and dimness of sight, sciatica, and issues.

Aquarius, Legs, and ruleth the black-jaundies, and lameness in the Legs, and Humours in the legs, and all other Distempers.

Pisces, the feet, the Gout in those parts, the paulsie, scabs, and coughs, and imperfection in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the Signs by themselves, and the nature of them: now followeth the parts and diseases of mans body governed by the Planets.

Saturn, governs the right ear, bladder, bones, and their diseases, as quartane agues, cancers, black choler, rhumes, coughs, palsies, lowsness, of the body, &c.

Jupiter, governs the Lungs, ribs, liver, seed,

and arteries the left ear and their infirmities, as pleurisies, apoplexy, and such as proceed of too much blood and wind in any part of the Body.

Mars governeth the gall, veins, and reins, and their sicknesses: as Fevers, Ulcers and Choler, Madness, Carbuncles, and Yellow-Jaundice, and also the Stones, and privy Members of Man or Woman in part.

Sun governs the sight, heart and right side, and the right eye and the diseases of them, as head-aches, Fluxes in the eyes, cramp, cold at the Stomach and Liver.

Venus governs the Liver, Loyns, and Matrix, Paps and Throat, and their diseases, as weakness in the body and members, French-Pox, and such like.

Mercury governs the Brain, thoughts, memory, speech, and tongue: it noteth madness, stammering, hoarseness, coughs, falling-evil, Phrensick, and Rheums.

Moon governeth the left eye of a Man, the right eye of a woman, stomach, belly and left side and the diseases of them: as Dropsie, Palsie, Surfeits, rotten Coughs, Worms in Children: Kings-evil, Falling-sickness, Convulsion-fits, Dimness of sight, Small-Pox and Measles.

In every sickness and disease it is neces-

sary

ary and useful to consider the Celestial motion of the Planets, before you judge of the cause of the sickness: know what Planet rueth, and find out the place pained or diseased, then consider their nature, if they be kind or cruel, masculine or feminine, of the day or night, hot or cold, moist or dry, sanguine or melancholly, consider the nature of the Sign, whether hot or cold, moist or dry, what member it governeth, and the disease: These rules well considered with diligence and industry, will be able to furnish an Artist with sufficient matter whereon to ground his judgment, whereby he shall be able to judge of the nature and qualities of diseases, and shall by that be able to apply such remedies, as shall best agree with the distemper.

Here followeth rare receipts of Physick and chirurgery, for the curing of all diseases & distempers, incident to the body of man.

The Countess of Kents rare receipt, for a consumption and cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best hony, dissolve it in a pipkin on the fire, put in two penny worth of the flower of brimstone, and two penny-worth of the powder of elicompane, two penny-worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny-worth of Red-Rose-water, so stir them together till they be all compounded, then put in

into a gally pot, and when you use it, take a Liquorish stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may be put into half a wal-nut shell; take it when you go to bed, and in the morning fasting, or at any time when the cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees: Probatum est.

A receipt for the griping of the guts.

Take a pint of Claret-Wine, put it to a spoonful of Parsly-seed, and as much Fennel-seed, half a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosmary, a wild Mallow-root, clean washed and scraped, and the pith taken out, put in it a good quantity of Sugar, then burn the Claret well, with all these things in it, and drink a good draught of it in the Morning fasting, and at three a clock in the afternoon, and with Gods blessing you shall find present ease.

For the stone.

Take of the green-weed of the Sea, which usually cometh with Oysters, wash it, and dry it to powder, Drink it with some Malmsey fasting, and you shall find ease immediately after.

An excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Letbury-roots, and wash and scrape them clean, and slice them thin; then take the grease of a Barow hog of each a like quantity put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease at

at bottom, then a layer of Roots, then of greaſe again, ſo lay them in layers till the Pot be full, then ſtop the pot cloſe, and ſet it on a dung-hill one and twenty days, then heat it altogether in a bowl, boil it, and ſtrain it, put in it a penney worth of Aquavitæ, and anoint the place pained, very warm againſt the Fire: Probatum eſt.

A drink for the Plague.

Take red Sage, Elder-leaves, and red Bzyer leaves, of each a handful, and ſtamp them, and ſtrain them with a quart of White-wine, and Aquavitæ, and Ginger put to it; Drink thereof every morning one ſpoonful nine Mornings together, and with Gods bleſſing it will preſerve you.

Another experienced Remedy for the Plague.

Take a pint of Malmſy, and burn it well, then take about ſix ſpoonfuls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good treacle, and ſo much Spice grains as you can take up withe top of your finger; mix it together, and let the ſick party drink of it blood-warm, which will cauſe him to caſt, but give him as much more ſtill, again, and again, till the Party leave caſting, ſo after he will be well, If the Party caſt not at all, once taking of it is enough, and probably it may not be the

ſick.

ſickneſs, after he hath done caſting, it is good that the party take a competent Portion of burnt Palmſie alone, with ſome treacle and grains, it will much comfort the ſpirits.

A remedy to cure the ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of red Mirrhe one ounce, of Engliſh Saffron three drams, of Dar Myſtezium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juyce of the water of wormwood, let the patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the fit comes take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him. probatum eſt.

Another for the Ague.

Take a red Onion cut ſmall, ſix and fifty grains of Pepper beaten ſmall, bind it to the wriſt, half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

For the worms.

Take the Powder of Cozlein, to the weight of three pence in ſilver, in the water of Couchgraſs in the morning faſting.

For the Tooth-ach.

Put a quantity of the Gumm of Ivy, into a little Bag of Linnen, then wet the Bag in Aquavitæ, and let it lye in your Mouth till the Gum be conſumed; hold the Bag upon the Tooth pained, & in ſhort time you ſhall receive eaſe.

To

To make a Glister.

Take running water, two handfuls of Cazmon, a handful of Mallows, as much wormwood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce of Cummin, two ounces of Fennel-seeds, and as much Anni-seeds; beat all the seeds and boil them in the herbs and then strain it.

For the Wind Cholick.

Bruise parsly seeds and seeth them in Sack, and drink it warm, when you are pained.

For the head-ach.

Seethe the Vervine and bettony, and wormwood, and wash the head with it thrice a week, and take the Herbs and make a Plaister, and lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this manner following: when the Herbs are well sodden, take them and wring out the juyce of them, and stamp them in a Morter: and temper them with the Water, wherewith they are made, and put thereto the bran of wheat, and make a Garland of time, that they may go round the head, bind the Plaister and it as hot as the person can suffer it, do this three times.

An approved Medicine for sore Breasts.

Seeth a handful of Mallows very soft in fair water, and then let the water run from the Mallows, chop them small, and put them in a dish with Boars grease, heat them very hot.

hot, and spread them on a Plaister, and lay it on the Breast, as hot as you can suffer it, beating it three or four times, a day, Probatum est.

A Medicine for the Itch.

Take sweet butter, and unwrought wax, and Brimstone, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boyl them together, till they be like a salve, then anoint your body and arms and legs, all over, three times by the fire therewith, and no more.

For a Bruise.

Beat Stone-Pitch, and drink it in White-wine, or Sack, or Malmsy, then melt Parmacitty, and anoint the place where the bruise is.

To stop bleeding at the Nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your Nose, or else receive the Smoak of it up your nostrils.

To stanch a bleeding Wound.

Lay Hogs Dung, hot from the Hog, to the bleeding Wound.

For the Piles.

Take a quantity of Rag-wort, and a quantity of ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder Leg of a Bullock, and beat the Marrow and the Yearbs together, and boyl them on a fire softly, and strain it, and keep it till your occasion calls to make use of it.

A

A water for sore Eyes.

Take Rosemary; Houseleek, and red Fennel, and roast an Egg, and take out the yolk, beat those Hearbs together, and strain them, and wash the eyes with the juyce.

A Remedy for the bloody Flux.

Beat the Pills of Pomgranate, and drink them with red wine morning and Evening, blood-warm; then heat a brick red hot, and lay it under a close stool, and cast Rosemary and Walmsy over it, and let the Patient sit over it.

For a burn.

Take Oyl of Roses and womans milk, and put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

To dry up a running Sore.

Take a pot of Smiths water, a quartern of Roach-Allom, a pint of the Oyl of Olives, and put to it a handful of Sage, and boyl them together till they be half consumed, then lay it to the sore, and it will dry up.

For a pain in the back.

Take fresh Cow-dung and fry it in Winegar, applying a plaister to the back; and it will give you ease.

for the swelling in the legs or hands.

Take worm-wood, and Southern-wood, a Rew, of each equal quantities, stamp them together, and fry them with Honey till they begin

begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your Legs or Hands.

For the Scurvy.

Take Cloves and boyl them in Rose-water, then dry them, and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction in the morning fasting, Use Red-rose water, which is the best.

For a recovery of speech.

Take the juyce of Sage, and Primroses, and hold it in thy mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For a stinking breath.

Take the juyce of Rue, and black Pints, and snuff it up the Nostrils.

An excellent water to clear the eyes.

Take of Fennel, Eye-bright, white-roses, Chelundine, Verbin and Rew of each a handful, the Liver of a Ye-goat chopt small. If for a woman the Liver of a She-goat: infuse them well in eye-bright water, then distill them in a Limbeck, and you shall have a water will clear the eyes beyond comparison.

For a Canker in the Mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Vine roots of each an ounce, of wheat bran a handful, of brine, wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three Pints, boyl them well together, and when you take them off the fire, receive the steam

eam up into your mouth with a Funnel, afterward wash your mouth with verjuyce.

To take away freckles, and redness out of the Face.

Boyl Rosemary-flowers in white-wine, and rink a draught of the decoction every morning, and wash your face with the other part of t, or take a Pound of Rosemary flowers, and ut them in a Rundler, to a gallon of white ine and shake them together, and let them and so a month, then strain it out, and keep e wine for the use aforesaid.

For a pain in the Stomach.

Take a slice of bread of a prety thickness, nd toast it very hot, then dip it in the Oyl of ammomel, or in the Oyl of Spike, then wrap in a linnen cloth, and apply it to the place ained.

For the Sinews that are shrunk, in the thighs or else-where.

Take young Swallows out of their Nests, number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bayaves, Lavender-tops, Strawberry leaves, each a handful, cut off the long feathers of e Swallows wings and tails, put them into stone Morter, and lay the hearbs upon them beat them all to pieces, guts, feathers, bones all, then mix them with three pound of hogs rease, and set it in the Sun a month toge-

ther, then boil it up and strain it, and keep th
oyntment, anoint the place grieved, and wit
Gods blessing it will do much good.

Necessary Rules for letting blood.

Have a care that the weather be not ex
treame hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed
or Purge, unless some great necessity requir
it, yet if it be for a hot burning feaver, a cont
nual head-ach, a phrenzy, or too much blood o
cholez, or any other extreame or dangerou
pain, a Man in such a case may not stay for
chosen time, but you must have a mighty car
that you bleed not such a quantity of blood a
at other times more convenient: be sure whe
you let blood let the Moon be in Aries and S
gittary, the head and thighs excepted, if for t
phlegmatick: for melancholick persons, t
Moon being in Libra or Aquarius: for the ch
lerick, the Moon being in Cancer, Scorpio,
Pisces: for the sanguine, any of the Signs b
fore named are good: in the Spring, let bloo
on the right side: In Harvest time, let bloo
on the left side.

Rules for Purging.

In Purging you ought to know these fi
things.

1. The humour which aboundeth.
2. The best way to avoid it.
3. The strength of the person.

4. M

4. The manner of the distemper.
5. The force and nature of the Medicine.

These things not considered, many perilous accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the body, you ought to observe the Signs good for purging. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, with potions and drinks, the Moon being in Scorpio, purge with electuaries the Moon being in Cancer: with Pills, the Moon in Pisces: take Vomits, the Moon in Aries, Cancer, or Capricorn: take a Glister, the Moon in Libra; to stop Fluxes and Rheums, the Moon in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.

Rules for Sweating.

Sweatings are of two sorts, Natural and Artificial; saith Galen; and so are used for two ends and purposes; the natural sweat, if good bed be taken in opening the pores, will dissolve ill and thick humors, will cleanse the blood and comfort the Spirits, put away cold, and consume raw humours, qualifie raging Feavers, help Numnels and the Dropsie. The Artificial Sweat will cleanse Scabs, do away the Itch, amend dulnels in hearing, dissolve the Stone, dissolve congealed and cold humours, and Melancholly blood. The best signs to sweat in are Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius; two or three days after the change, and the full Moon: it is better Sweating

in the ebening than the morning; if the persons be Lean, Dry, and Feeble, they must sweat but little, for it will do them much hurt, but fat folk may sweat much, for it will do them much good.

For Bathings.

It is good to Bath, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn: It is best bathing two or three days after, or at the full of the Moon, also before you enter the bath your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse than better? the best time in the year to bath in, are the Months of May and September; an hour after Sun rising, is the best time of the day; you must cover your head well, before you go into the Bath, and drink warm drink, hath a stool either by Nature or Art, before you go into the Bath.

Certain rare Receipts to make Cordial-water, and Conserves, and Preserves, for any Lingring Sicknesses or Consumption approved of Learned Physicians, such as *Galen*, and other of note.

To make Angelica Water:

Of Carduus take a dry a handful, Angelica Roots three ounces, of Myrrhe one dram, nutmegs one ounce, Cinnamon, Ginger of each four ounces, Safron one dram and a half, Cardamons, Cubebs, Galingal, and Pepper, each

each a quarter of an ounce, Mace two drams Grains one dram, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and bugloss Violets, and Rosemary, of each a handful, boyl these & steep them in a pottle of Sack, twelve hours and then distil it: this is an excellent Water, using a spoonful every morning for any in Consumptions, or other lingring Diseases; likewise they may take a spoonful at four a clock in the afternoon.

To make Dr. *Stevens* his Water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram, Borrage, Bugloss, Violets and Rosemary flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce, Ginger one ounce, Annis-seeds Carrow-way seeds, and Fennel seeds of each an ounce, Lignum Aloes, half an ounce, Cozal and Pearl one dram, bruise them, and put them in a pottle of Aquavitæ distilling it three days, and then distilling it in your Limbeck, hang half an ounce of Yellow Sanders and twenty Grains, and an Amber in it, this is exceeding good to bring out the Small Pox to lay a man in a sweat, drinking half a quarern of it, and a good remedy against Consumptions and Cough of the Lungs and against violent Fevers.

To

To make Cinnamon Water.

Of the best Cinnamon you can get, take one pound bruise it well, and put it into a gallon of the best Sack, lying in steep three days, and three nights, and then distil it as Dr. Stevens his water.

A Receipt for Worm wood water.

Take of Worm wood two ounces and a half, Sage, Bittony, and Rue, of each a handful, Cinnamon four ounces, Nutmegs one ounce, Cloves and Mace an dram, put these in a pot being bruised, with two quarts of Sack, and a pint of aqua vitæ, steeping them twenty four hours, and then distil it as you do other Waters.

How to make Poppy Water.

Take Scabious, Bittony, and Pimpernel and Tormentine Roots, of each a pound, steep these all night in three gallons of strong Beer, distil them all in a Limbeck, and when you use it, take one spoonful thereof every four hours and sweat well after it, draw two quarts of water if your Beer be strong, and mingle them both together.

To make Stomach Water.

Take a quart of aqua composita, or aqua vitæ, and put into it one handful of Cowslip Flowers, a good handful of Rosemary Flowers, a little sweet Margerum, a little Wel-

litor

itory of the wall, a little Bittony and Balm, Cinnamon half an ounce, Nutmegs a Dram, Anni-seeds, Coziander-seeds, Carraway seeds, Brumwell-seeds, Juniper-berries, of each a dram; bruise the spice and seeds, and put them into aqua composita or aqua vitæ, with your herbs together, and put into them a pound of fine sugar, stir it well together, and put it into a glass, and let it stand in the Sun nine days, and stir it every day; put into it two or three Dates, and a race of Ginger sliced, which will make it very good against wind.

An excellent way to make sirrop of Violets.

Take three quarts of the juyce of Violets, being clip'd, and put to it one quart of Conduit water, put the same into a Morter, mingled with the leaves you stamped, and wring it all through a cloath, put to it a quantity of the finest sugar beat into a fine powder; let it stand twelve hours in a silver Tankard, or earthen pan, then take the clearest, and put into a glass, putting into it a few drops of the juyce of Lemmons, and it will look clear and bright, just of a violet colour, then you may take the thick juyce you have left, and press it, putting more sugar to it, then beat the same together on a small fire, and it will be a good Sirrop of Violets, though not comparable to the first, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries

fell and more fit for use.

To make Conserves of Barberries.

Get Barberries very ripe and red, and pick the stalks from them, then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of fair Water, then scald them on the fire in an earthen pan, strain them through a very fine cloth, and to every pound of your Barberries put a pound of fine Sugar, and then boyl them thick, till they will cut like Mazmalet.

How to make Conserves of Strawberries.

First scald them in water, then throw away the water, then strain and boyl them in white-wine, then put a quantity of Sugar to them, stirring them together, then boyl them in white wine and Sugar till they be stiff.

How to preserve Quinces.

Take one Pound of Quinces, & coar them, then parboyl them, and pill off the skin from them, put to them one Pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them, then boyl them gently, putting two or three sticks of Cinnamon, stirring it on the fire to make it well coloured, and when the sirrop is come to a jelly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

How to preserve Oranges and Limmons.

See that your Oranges and Limmons be large and well coloured, get a rasp of steel, and rasp the rine from them, then lay them in wa-

ter

er three days, and three nights, boyl them tender, and shift them in the boyling, to take away the bitterness, then take the weight of them in sugar clarified in a pint of water, and when your sirrop is made and betwixt hot and cold put in your Limmons and Oranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boyl them in the sirrup, but not very long, because the rind will be rough, take your Lemmons out and boyl your sirrop thicker, and when it is cold put them up, and cover them to keep all the year.

To preserve Damsens.

Take large Damsens, and of a good colour, but not thorow ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every Pound of your Damsens, you must put one Pound of your fine Barbery sugar, very white, clarified in a pint of water, boyl it almost to the height of sirrop and then put in your Damsens, keeping them continually scummed, and stirred with a silver spoon, set them as your sirrops, upon a gentle fire, then put them up, and keep them all the year.

To preserve Cherries, that they may show bigger then they do naturally.

Take a pound of the smallest Cherries and boyl them tender in a pint of fair water, then strain the liquor from the substance, then take

take a pound of good Cherries, & put them in a preserving pan, laying a layer of Cherries and a layer of sugger, then pour the sirrop of the boiled Cherries about them, and boyl them as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the sirrop may boil over them, and when your sirrop is thick and of a good colour, then take them up and let them stand a cooling by partitions, one from another, and when they are cold put them up.

To preserve green Plums.

Take large Plums not over-ripe, lay them in water twelve hours, set your water on the fire, and when it is scalding hot, your Plums being wiped clean, put in your Plums, & take them from the fire, for a quarter of an hour, while another skillet of water doth boil, then take them out of the first water, and put them into the boiling water, let them stay in but a very little while, and so let the other skillet of water, in which they were first boiled in and put your Plums in as before, then while your Plums be whole & hot, peal of the skin, then take to every Pound of Plums, a Pound of Sugar very fine beaten. Then set some fair water on the Fire, and when it boileth, put your Plums in, let them seeth, till you see the colour way green, then take them off a while, and take a handful of Sugar beaten

and

and strow it in the bottom of the pan, where you will preserve them, and so put in your Plums one by one; Draining the Liquor from them, and casting the Suger left on them, then set the pan on a moderate fire, and let them boyl continually, but very softly, and in three quarters of an hour they will be ready, as you will see by the greenness of your Plums, then take your Plums and put them into a Gally-Pot, but boil your Syrrup more, then strain it and being blood-warm, pour it on your Plums, but stop not the Pot while they be cold. Be sure the pan be big enough that they may turn of themselves.

To make conservos of Roses.

Take fresh red Roses not quite blown, beat them in a Stone Morter, mix them with double their weight in Sugar, put them in a Glass, close stopped, being not full, let them remain before you use them three months, stirring of them once a day: these are good to cool the Stomach, heart, and bowels, it helpeth spitting of blood, and will keep many years.

To make conserves of Violets

Take the leaves of blew Violets, separated from their stalks and greens; beat them well in a Stone Morter, with twice their weight in Sugar, and put them up in a Glass vessel for your use; this is very good to mitigate the heat

heat of choler, and helpeth the throat of hot hurts, and procureth rest, and will keep but one year good.

Having thus in brief run through this short Treatise of Astrology, and Physick; I think it meet here to insert a short Treatise or Abridgement of that most excellent, profitable and necessary Art of Arithmetick, for the help of some, for the benefit of all, who desire to know or practise any part of the Art of Astrology and Physick: and knowing that variety delights the Ingenious Reader, I have here furnished him with a Banquet, which (if he doth desire to know any thing of art or industry) may much please his pallat. You must not expect in this small center (to which I am bound) either the longitude, or the latitude of this incomparable art, but only a short breviation of some of the most useful parts of Arithmetick, in as plain and easie a method, as the meanest capacity with little difficulty may apprehend and attain to, which are the desires of the Author in it.

Arts Glory.

The parts of Arithmetick contained in this Brevium are these.

Numeration,	Multiplication,
Addition,	Division,
Substraction,	Reduction,

Of

Of Numeration.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duely value and express any Figure set down in their Places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration whereby you may know and understand the use of it.

Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Unites.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every one of them are set the value of each figure, at the upper end of the Table, so that by this you may learn how to express any number, if it exceed not these nine figures; every figure hath his Denomination, as one unites, and another tens another hundreds; so that if you would number the first upper Line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and see the Denomination of that figure, which is Hundreds of Millions? well then begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine Millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninty nine, which is the denomination of all those nine uppermost Figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: This is the sum and substance of numeration.

Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmatick, which sheweth to add or collect diverse sums or numbers together, and to express their total value in one sum, as for example, suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two sums together, begin at the two first Figures on your Right hand as thus 8 and 7 is 15, then set down your 5 under the 8, and cary one to the next figure, always observing this

4667
2568
7235

Rule.

Rule, if your number be above ten, or ten, you must carry one, if twenty you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the Figures or Numbers you meet with: Then proceed and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, set down your 3 under the second Figure, and carry one to the next, saying, 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is 12, set down 2 and carry 1 to the next, saying, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner you may do any other Sum. I'le give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the number added to amount	897864
to 10, or 20. or 30, or 40, or 50,	346123
or any other number of the Va-	521897
lue of them, you must set down	462178
in the Place of the Number ad-	
ded and carry the Figure of 1 for	2228062

10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for any other, after the same manner, to the next figure.

Addition of money.

Note that 4 Farthings make one Penny, 12 Pence make one Shilling, 20 Shillings make one Pound Sterling.

If your sum hath in it Pounds Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; set the Farthings first

to

to your right hand and begin there, & if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example.

l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
678932	14-	10-	-302	6743-	-12-	-00-	-0
432689-	-02-	-06-	-0	346-	-00-	-10-	-1
25689-	-05-	-00-	-0	78-	-08-	-11-	-2
206-	-10	-09-	-1	6-	-02-	-06-	-3
683511799-	-08-	-06-	-3	7174-	-04-	-04-	-2

And so likewise for pence, the odd pence remaining after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings, and likewise the shillings being cast up, the pounds carry to the place of Pounds, but the odd shillings set down under the Line drawn, as the example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down a o, now for the proof of your sum do thus, when you have cast up your sum, draw a line underneath your uppermost line of your sum, and cast up the other line of your sum together, then substract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

Sub-

Substraction.

Substraction is that part of Arithmetick, which deduceth or taketh one number or sum from another, the less from the greater and produce what there remains: As suppose, you should buy 786785, sheep and Oxen, and you should have sold again 360604, would you know how many there will remain, do thus, place the greater number from which you would substract, and place the lesser number to be substracted under it, then draw a line with your pen underneath, as you see in the example, Then take the first Figure towards your Right Hand, in the lowermost Line, and say, 4 from 5 (which is the opposite Figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 & there remains one, always setting the remaining number in the Line underneath, 0 from 6 and there remains 6, 6 from 8, and there remains 2, 6 from 7 and there remains 5.

	786785
	260604
	526181

Another example of Substraction, I would take 26896 from 34213 and know what there remains, set your Summe, then take the lower number from the upper, beginning at the first Figure towards your Right hand: from 3 I cannot but 6 from 13

	34213
	26896
	607317

and there remains 7: Observe this Rule al
ways in substraction, for every ten you wan
in the first place you are to take from the se
cond, as here you borrowed 10 in the first pla
6 from 3 you could not; but 6 from 13 & the
remains 7, then carry one to the next Figu
and say, 1 and 9 is 10, 10 from 1 I cannot, bu
10 from 11 and there remains 1, then carry
to the next Figure, and say 1 and 8 is 9, 9 fro
2 I cannot, but 9 from 12 and there remai
3, set your three as in the example: Then car
1, and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I canno
but 7 from 14 and there remains 7, then ca
1 and say, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 from 3 and there
mains 0, thus your sum is finished.

Substraction of Money.

Place the greatest number from which
Substraction is to be made, in the upperm
line, and the number to be substracted, or
duced, right underneath every figure of the
kind, as Pounds under Pounds, Shil. under
pence under pence, and farthings under fa
in this manner: suppose you should borrow
sum of money following in the upper line,
shall have paid the sum underneath: and if
would know how much remains owing,
stract the lower number from the upper,
the number remaining is the sum you owe
thus.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lent.	789786	17	11	3
Paid.	692583	19	10	1
Remains.	67202	18	01	2
Proof.	789786	17	11	3

The way to prove this, is to add the number you substract, and the remaining number together, and they will make the upper line, if the sum be truly wrought.

Several examples.

	l.	s.	d.
Lent,	67812345607	10	06
Paid at	2126164211	091	00
Several	6897621	03	01
Times.	346026	00	03
	21208885748	04	04
Le	46603459859	06	02

The way to do this sum, is to add the three several Payments together, & place them underneath as you see in the sum, then substract that line which is added together underneath from the line at the top, and place the remainder underneath the next line, as you see in the

sum, the proof of your sum is by adding the two lowermost lines together, and if they make the same number as the uppermost line doth, your sum is right, but else is wrong: this shall suffice for substraction: The next rule is Multiplication.

Multiplication.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmetick by which is multiplied one number by another, to the end the product may be known: In Multiplication there are three parts, Multiplicand, Multiplier, product. Multiplicand is the number given to be multiplied: multiplier is the number by which you multiply; the product is that which is produced by the multiplication: as to multiply 6 by 4. the product will be 24, for 4 times 6 is 24. There is Multiplication single, and Multiplication compound: single, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier, consists but of one single figure.

For the easie understanding of the following table, seek out your first or last Digit in the greater figures, and from that go right forth the right hand, till you come under the number of your second Digit, which is in the bigger row, and then the number which is in the meeting of the rows of the little squares; which comes directly from both your propounded Digits, is the multiplication that they amount unto.

The Table of Multiplication.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
		3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
			4	16	20	24	28	32	36
				5	25	30	35	40	45
					6	36	42	48	54
						7	49	56	63
							8	64	72
								8	72

To proceed to the use of this Rule of Multiplication: I'le begin with one figure first.

Multiplicand. 68961324

Multiplier. 2

Product. 137922648

The second example is when the Multiplier is two figures.

The second Example.

689602
67
48272214
41376 12
46203334

The third Example,

87958
987
7615767
03744
791712
86824416

Division.

Division is the distributing a greater sum by the unites of a lesser; or it is an Arithmetical dividing of a third number, in respect of two propounded numbers: which third number shall often contain an unitie, as the greater of the two propounded numbers can contain the lesser.

Division, it bringeth many Parcels into few but yet so if these few taken together are equal in value to the other many, for by Division, Pence are turned into shillings, and shillings turned into Pounds. As for example, 120 shillings, it makes 6 Pound; so are an 120 turned into six; which is a small number, but you consider the Denominators, you will see they are such, that one of the latter is equal with twenty of the first, and so in the value the sums are one, though in number they differ, the latter sum is the lesser, always in Division though in the working the sum is parted by nother.

In Division are required three Number dividend, that is the greater sum, which divided: the second, which is generally the lesser, is the divisor, by which you must divide the other number; and the third is the answer to the question (how many times) and that the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, si

lace your Dividend, then place your Diviſor
ſt under the first figure, towards your left
and, juſt contrariwiſe to the worꝛk of multi-
ication: as foꝛ example, if you would divide
365 (which are the days of the year) by 28.
hich are days of a month common; 365
t them thus as you ſee in the example 28.

But if you would divide thoſe 365 365
ays by the weeks in the year, ſet them 52.
us.

If you would divide them by the 365
uarters, thus, 4

But to give you moꝛe light in this 365(1
le obſerve this ſum pꝛoved. 28

I ſeek firſt how many times I can have two
(which is the laſt figure of the Diviſoꝛ) 3
hich is the laſt of the number to be divided,
make a cꝛooked line at the end as you ſee, c
nſidering I can take 2 out of 3 but 28
nce ſo I ſet that one at the end of the 365)1
ooked line; which is called the 28
uotient, then I ſay once 2 is 2, 2 from 3, and
en I cꝛoſs the 2 and the 3, and then I go to
e next figure, and ſay, 8 out of 16 (which are
e figures oveꝛ head) and there remains 8,
hich I place oveꝛ head, and cꝛoſs the 8, un-
rneath the 1 and the 6.

When you have thus wrought one then b
gin again and write your Diviſor 2
anew as you ſee in the Example 281
ſet 2 under 8, and 8 under 5, as 365(1
thus; then ſeek how many times 288
you may have 2 on the figure over 2
head, which is 8, 4 times 2 you cannot, becau
you cannot take 8 ſo many times out of t
figure over head, therefore ſay you may have
times, ſet your 3 in the Quotient and ſay,
times 2 is 6, and place your 2 over your
and croſs your other figures, then go to t
next figure which is 8, and ſay, 3 times 8
24, 24 from 25, and there remains 1, ſet yo
1 over the 5, and croſs your 5 and your 2 a
then your ſum is finiſhed.

That you may know when you have divid
your ſum right, uſe this method, firſt caſt aw
9 as often as you can out of the Diviſor, a
that which remains, then ſet on one X
ſide of the croſs, as in your example
before your Diviſor was 28, from which y
may take 9 three times and one remaine
ſet your one thus on the right hand, then e
amine your Quotient, which in your E
ample is 13, and from thence caſt away ni
as often as you can, and the Remain
ſet on the other ſide of the croſs, 5 X
take nine out of thirteen, and there
remai

remains four, ſet your four ober againſt the one thus, then multiply four by one, and it yieldeth but four, thereto add the remainder of the Diviſion, which was one, and that is five, ſet you the five over the Croſs thus. Then you ſhall likewiſe examine the whole ſumm divided, and take away nine as often as you can and that which remainteh ſet on the foot of the Croſs, and if it be juſt equal with that in the head of the Croſs, then you have done well, as in our example the whole Sum was 365 which maketh 14, from that take 9 and there remains 5, ſet your 5 at the Foot, thus, and you have well done.

5
4 X 1
5

Thus have I finiſhed what I intended, and what my ſhort treatiſe will give me leave, as to the Arithmetical part, I hope to the content of the Reader, I ſhall now only by the way for delight and recreation, lay down two or three ſporting queſtions, full of Wit and admiration.

A way whereby you may challenge any one to lay a wager with them that you can tell them what they think, thus eaſily ſet down.

Would you know the number that any one doth think or imagine in his mind, when they

tell

tell you they have thought on a number, bid them treble that number, or put thrice as much to it as the number is, which done, ask, if the number be even or odd, if they say odd, bid him take one to make it even, and for that one keep one in your mind: now after he hath taken one to make his number even, bid him cast away half, and keep the other half in mind, that being done, bid him treble the half, and ask him whether it be even or odd, if odd then bid him take one to make it even, and for the last one keep two in your mind; now after he hath taken one, bid him cast away half, & keep the other in mind, from which half that he keepeth, bid him tell you how many times 9 he hath in that half, and for each nine he giveth you, keep 4 in your mind, and thereunto joyn the three I bid you keep, and then tell the party the Number.

For example.

Imagine he thought 7 the treble whereof is 21, and because it is odd, he is to take one to makes it even, which one given is for you to keep in mind, then the half of this 22 being cast away he reserveth still 11, which after you bid him treble it, it makes 33, then giving him one again to make it even, for that last keep two in your mind, and the first one given him, makes three to keep in mind, then

the

the half of the 34 is 17, from whence he can give you nine but once: therefore that yielded to you 4 and the three you kept in mind makes 7, the number thought on.

A pretty way to place the first 9 figures, so that three of them shall make 15, 64 several ways, which will be full of admiration to those who know not the Art.

8	3	4
1	5	9
6	7	2

6	7	2
1	5	9
8	3	4

2	9	4
7	5	3
6	1	8

4	3	8
9	5	1
2	7	6

The end of the second Book.

THE

THE

Country-Man's Guide

TO

Good Husbandry.

Containing many excellent Rules for Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens and Woods: the time to sow Corn, and all other sorts of Seeds.

Also,

The perfect Farrier, Containing many Excellent and profitable Receipts for the curing of all diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows and Oxen.

PART. III.

Also a brief Chronology of Memorable passages to this present year.

Together with an Almanack for ever. A Tide-Table, and a Table of Interest, and most of the Fairs in *England* and *Wales*, and an exact description of the High-ways.

LONDON,

Printed for *Tho. Passinger*, at the three Bibles on *London-Bridge*. 1684.

The Country-mans Guide

to good Husbandry.

With Monthly Obſervations for planting, and ſowing, very uſeful to every man that deſires to know or practice any thing that concerns his profit or advantage.

IN January it ſhould be the Husband-mans practiſe, to cut off ſuperfluous Branches from Trees that bear fruit, and to uncover the Roots, and at the new Moon to ſet all kind of fruit trees: and to ſet Beans and Peaſe, and Parſnips, the Moon decreaſing and the weather being not too hard, nor too cold.

In February ſet Quickſets and Roſe trees, Hops, Gooſberry-buſhes, and curran-trees, ſow Lettice, and other ſorts of herbs; take off the moſs from fruit trees, & cut off ſuperfluous branches, when the Moon is in Aries or Libra.

In March, the winds being high and piercing be ſure you cover the Roots of your trees, cover them with fat Earth, cut your Quickſets, ſow Oats and Barley, Carrats and Onions, cucumbers, and all other ſeeds, that are requiſite for Gardens.

In

In April take of the bark of your trees, open the Bee-hive, and sow Flax and hemp, and pole your hops.

In May, this being the prime and flourishingest month in the year, calls to the good housewife to set her still to work to weed Hop gardens and Gardens, or Fields of Corn, Pease and Beans, and all sorts of herbs.

In June, gather the green herbs you would keep dry all the year; the moon being in the full, set Rosemary and Gilliflowers, this is the month to shear sheep in, the Moon being in the full.

In July take care to kill fleas, strow your houses with Rue, Wormwood and Gall, gather those flowers you dry, the Moon being at full, dry them in the shade.

In August, with thanks to God, reap your desired harvest; sow your winter herbs in the new Moon.

In September, the beginning of the Month kill Bees, gather Hops, and the fruit that is ripe; cut Quicksets, sow Wheat and Rye, set Strawberries, Barberries, and Roses.

In October, at the new moon remove young trees and plants; if you would have many Roses, cut your Rose trees, set all kind of Nuts and Acorns, in the new Moon.

In November, in the last quarter of the Moon

Moon, set Pease and beans, set crab-tree stocks to graft on, trench Gardens and dung them, uncover the roots of Trees, to lye till March, sow Parsnips and Carrots, kill your hogs.

In December, the last quarter of the Moon, fell Timber, let not the frost come to your flowers and herbs, cover them with rotten horse dung, and let a warm fire be thy companion, and a cup of Sack thy friend, and good hot meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair and loving wife thy bedfellow.

These rules well observed and daily practised will produce much profit, and procure the name of a good husband to the operator, which are the only aims of the Author, that his Countrymen may have this benefit by his endeavours, which by the blessing of God, may prove profitable to some, and I hope hurtful to none.

The Perfect Farrier.

Shewing how to cure the most principal and dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.

A medicine for the Glaunders.

Take Auripigmentum two drams, of tussilaginis made into Powder, as much, mix them together with Turpentine, till they be like paste, make thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire, then take a Chafingdish of coals,

coals and lay two of the cakes thereon: cover them with a Tunnel, and when the Smoak riseth hold the Chafingdish in your hand, guiding the Tunnel into the Horses Nostrils, and let the Smoak go up into his head, which done ride the Horse till he sweat, do thus every morning before he be watered, till the running of his nostrils cease and the Kernels under his chops be gone,

A remedy for the Frenzy, Head-ach, and Staggers in horses.

The sign to know this disease by, is usually the hanging down of his head, watry Eyes, and reeling of his body, and the cure is to let the horse blood in the neck, three mornings together, and every morning take a quantity of this drink following: Take a quart of Ale, and boil in it a big white bread loaf crust, then, take it from the fire, and dissolve three or four spoonfuls of honey in it, then lukewarm give it to the horse to drink, and cover over his temples with a plaister of Pitch, keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little; and his stable dark; give him two ounces of Diapente, in Muscadine or bony, after the same manner, it is a good cure.

A cure for the Cramp or the Convulsion of the Sinews.

The Cramp is the drawing the Sinews together

together, or any ones members, but the Convulsion, is when the whole body is generally contracted and stiffned: the way to cure it, is first to chafe and rub the members contracted with Vinegar and common Oyl, and then to bind it all over with wet Hay, or else with Woollen or Linnen cloaths wet, either of which is not amiss.

For the cure of the hungry evil.

Give him to drink Milk, and Wheat-meal mixed together, a quart at a time, and so feed him with provender, by little and little, till he forsake it.

To cure the yellows.

Let the horse blood in the neck, in the mouth, and under the eye, then take two penny-worth of Saffron, which being dryed and made into fine powder mix it with sweet Butter, and make it in the manner of a Pill; give it in balls to the Horse three mornings together, let his drink be warm, and his Hay be sprinkled with water,

To cure Bots and Worms of all sorts.

Get the leaves chop'd of the herb Savine, and mix it with hony and Butter, and make two or three balls thereof, and make the Horse wallow them down, and it will help him. Probatum est,

A cure for the cold evil mattering of the Yard, falling of the Yard, and shedding of the Seed.

Take the powder of the hearb Avis, and the leaves of Wittony, stamp them with white-wine to a moist salve, and anoint the sore therewith, and it will heal all imperfection in the Yard, but if the Horse shed his seed, then beat Verdine, Turpentine, and Sugar together, and give him every morning a round ball thereof until the Flux stay.

A cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, or yellow Arsnick, and mix them together, and where the Mangines or Itch is there rub it hard, the sore being made run.

For the Foundring of the body.

Be sure to give him wholesome strong meat, bread made of Beans, and strong Drink, and two or three mornings together, a quart of Ale, boyled with Pepper and cinnamon, and an ounce of London Treacle.

For the Plague in the guts, and such like infections.

Take of Selander roots, leaves and all, one handful, as much Wormwood, & the like quantity of Rue, wash them well, and then bruise them in a Morter, which being done, boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them

an

nd add to the Liquor a quarter of a pound of weet Butter, and being but luke-warm give it o the Horſe.

A Remedy for the pain in the Kidnies or Stone.

Take a handful of Maiden-hair, and ſteep it ll night in a quart of ſtrong Ale, give it the orſe to drink every morning till he be well; his will break any ſtone in any Horſe whatſoever.

For the pain in the Withers.

Take the hearb of Harts-tongue, and boyl it ith the Oyl of Roſes, and very hot apply it o the ſore, and it will aſſwage it, or elſe break and heal it.

To defend a Horſe from Flies.

Take the juyce of Pellitory of Spain, ix it with Milk, and anoint the Horſes belly ith it, and no Flies will trouble him,

For broken Bones, or Bones out of joynt in horſes.

Firſt place the bones in the right Places, ke Ferſimand and beat it in a morter, with e Oyl of Swallows, anoint the members oken, then ſplinter it up, and rowl it up, and fifteen days time the bones will be ſtrong.

emedies to cure ſeveral Diſeaſes incident to Cows and Oxen.

For the Peſtilence or Murrain.

Take of old Urine a quart, and mix it with a quantity of Hens dung, diſſolve it in it, and let the beaſt drink it.

For the diſeaſes in the Guts, Flux or Chollick.

Take a handful of the ſeed of Wood-roſes, dry it & beat it to powder, brew it with a quart of ſtrong Ale, and give it the beaſt to drink.

For the cough or ſhortneſs of breath.

Give to the beaſt to drink, divers morning together a ſpoonful of tar, diſſolved in a quart of new Milk, and one head of Garlick, Pilled and bruiſed.

For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattle.

If it be only in one place, anoint that place with black Sope and tar mixed together, but if it be over the whole body, then firſt let the beaſt blood, and waſh the ſcabs with old Urine and green Copperas together, and after the anoint the body with boars-greaſe and brimſtone mixed together.

For killing of worms in Oxen and Cows.

Take Sabine chop'd ſmall, and beaten with ſweet butter, and ſo give it in round balls to the beaſt, or elſe uſe ſweet wort and black ſope mixed.

For eating any poiſonous thing.

Take a pint of ſtrong Vinegar, and half as much oyl, and two ſpoonfuls of London Tre-

cle, and mix it together on the fire, and give it the Beast warm to drink, and it will certainly cure him.

For the Gout in Cattel.

Take Galingal, and boyl it in the Dreggs of Wine, put it in sweet Butter, and in the manner of a Poultis, lay it on the Member grieved.

Several choice remedies for curing Diseases in Sheep.

For the Scab or Itch in Sheep.

Anoint the place with Tar and Grease mixed together, or steep Puliol Royal in Water, and wash the skin with it, it will preserve them from running into the Scab.

For killing Maggots in Sheep.

Take Goosegrease, Tar and Brimstone, mix them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all maggots.

For preserving sheep from the Rot.

Take Adraces, which is a certain Salt gathered from the Marshes in the heat of Summer, with this rub the mouth of the sheep once a week, and you never need fear the rotting of your Sheep.

For the Staggers in Sheep or Lambs.

Take Assafetida and dissolve it in warm Water and put the quantity of half a Spoonful into each ear of the Sheep or Lamb,

and it will be a present Remedy.

For the Cough or any cold in Sheep.

Take Colts-foot, and Hung-worts, & stamp them, strain the juice into a little Honey and water and give it to the Sheep to drink.

For the Feaver among Sheep.

Take Puliol-Royal and stamp it, mix the juice of it with Water and Vinegar, half a pint, and give it the Sheep with a horn, luke warm.

For increasing of Milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better then change of Pasture for this, or else give them Fitches, Dill, and Anni-seeds, this will make milk spring much.

For the loss of the Cudd.

Take sower Leaven and Salt, and beat in a morter, with mans Urine and Loam make a ball, and force him to swallow it down: use it also for Cows and Oxen.

An exact and brief Chronicle of some of the most Memorable passages that have happened since the Creation of the world, to the year of our Lord, 1684.

	Since
ADam created Gen. 1	5647
Noah entred into the Ark, and Flood destroyed all Flesh upon the Earth.	3988
The promise made by God unto Ahraham, that he should have a Son.	3562
Abraham died.	3463
God sent Moses to bring Israel out of Egypt.	3132
The Game at Chess was devised.	2307
Haman was hanged on the Gallows fifty Cubits high that he made for Mordecay,	2136
Alexander the great dyed.	2003
Julius Cesar slain in the Senate-house.	1726
In the 24th. year of the Reign of Augustus Cesar, Jesus Christ, by the will of God, taking upon him our Flesh was born of the Virgin Mary	1684
Jesus Christ baptized by John in Jordan.	1645
Our Saviour Jesus Christ having finished the Will of God his Father, suffered upon the cross.	1652
St. Stephen was stoned to death.	1646
James the brother of John beheaded.	1638
Joseph of Arimathea came into England.	1621
Peter and Paul were put to death.	1610
Jerusalem taken by Titus.	1611

	Sin
Clocks and Dials ſet up in Churches.	10
England divided into pariſhes.	10
Painting and glazing and building with ſtone, brou	
into this Land by Bennet a Monk.	10
Organs firſt uſed in Churches.	10
St. Pauls Church burnt.	5
London-bridge new built with Timber.	5
The firſt Lord Mayor of London.	4
The Bible divided into chapters.	4
London-Bridge with three years labour was finiſhed	
ſtone.	4
London-Bridge was burnt.	4
Tyling firſt uſed in London.	4
The order of the Garter.	3
The firſt uſe of Guns.	3
Printing firſt in England.	2
Evil May-day.	1
Queen Elizabeth Born.	1
Regiſter-books kept in every Pariſh.	1
Bulloign conquered.	1
The ſweating Sickneſs.	1
The firſt uſing of coaches.	1
The firing of St. Paul's Steeple.	1
The Royal Exchange built.	1
The rebellion in the North,	1
The Maſſacre in France.	1
A blazing ſtar ſeen on the 11th. of November.	1
A great Snow the 21 of Feb.	1
A great Earth quake and a Blazing-ſtar ſeen nightly	
October, and November, 1577.	1
Another Blazing ſtar ſeen in May.	1
Fourteen Traytors executed.	
The Camp at Tilbury.	
William Haſket executed in Cheap ſide for Blaſphe	
my and Treaſon, July 28	

Ca

	Since
Cadis voyage and the Lady Elizabeth born	88
King Charles the first was born Nov. 19.	74
A great Plague whereof Died in London and in the suburbs in one year 30578 besides those of other diseases	59
The Powder Treason discovered Nov. 5.	79
A great Frost from the 8 of Dec. to the end of Feb.	72
Prince Henry dyed.	73
The new River brought from Ware, well finished.	71
A great Snow,	69
Queen Ann died.	66
King Charles the first came home from Spain Octo. 6.	61
Queen Mary arrived at Dover. June, 12,	59
The Draw-bridge repaired in June	56
Charles the second, our Soveraign Lord the King was born the 29th of May,	54
The Lady Mary born November 24.	52
A lamentable fire on London bridge the 11 of Feb.	51
King Charles the first his progress into Scotland, & the Duke of York born the 15 of October,	51
The reparation about St Pauls begun, the River of Thames twice frozen, that People did daily go over it as on plain ground,	50
Thomas Parr died being 152 years old, the 15 of Nov.	49
Lady Elizabeth, daughter to our Soveraign King Charles the first, born the 29 of Decemb:	49
Lady Ann born the 17 of March.	48
A cruel Sea fight between the Spaniard and Hollander, near the English coast in the month of September.	45
The Parliament begun the 3 of Nov.	44
William Nassaw Prince of Orange was wedded unto the Lady Mary, the second of May,	43
The Rebellion in Ireland began the 23 of October,	43
The Lord Strafford beheaded May the 12.	42
The Earl of Essex made General the 12 of July.	ib.
The Battel at Edgehill, Octob. 25,	ib.

	Since
At Branford November 12.	ib.
The Scots entred into England, January 16.	41
Cheap side Croſs taken down, May 12.	ib.
Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Chaloner executed July 5.	ib.
Newberry firſt Battle September 23.	ib.
Biſhop of Canterbury beheaded, January 10.	40
Marſton-more fight July 2.	ib.
Newberry ſecond battel, October 28.	ib.
Lord Fairfax made General, Decemb. 31.	ib.
Nasby fight, June 14.	39
Scots routed in Lancaſhire by O. Cromwel, Aug. 17.	36
King Charles the firſt murthered, January 30	ib.
Duke Hambleton, Lord Capel, and the Earl of Holland beheaded.	ib.
A new ſtamp for mony.	ib.
Colcheſter taken, Lucas & Liſle ſhot to death, Aug. 28	36
The long Parliament that had ſit 12. y. 6. m. and 18 days, pulled out by Oliver Cromwel.	31
A great Victory againſt the Hollander, June, 23	ib.
O. P. began his Government, Decemb. 16.	ib.
Lord Gerard, and the King of Portugals brother beheaded on Tower-hill.	31
Dunkirk delivered to the Engliſh.	26
Sir Henry Slingsby and D. Huit beheaded.	ib.
O. P. the Tyrant dyed. Sep. 3.	ib.
Lord Monk brought in the ſecluded members Feb 21.	26
The healing Parliament, April 25,	ib.
Our gracious King Charles happily arrived at London in the 29 of May.	24
His Majeſties Magnificent entertainment at Guild hall by the City, July 5.	ib.
General Monk created Duke of Albemarle, and took his place in the houſe of Peers.	ib.
Henry Duke of Gloceſter departed this life, Nov.	ib.
Thomas Harriſon, one of the Kings Judges executed at Charing	

Since

Charing-croſs, the 24 of Oct. ib.
John Carew the 15 of Oct. ib.
John Cook, and Hugh Peters, the 16 of Oct. ib.
Scot, Gregory Clement, and Jones, the 17 of Oct. ib.
Hacket and Axtel hanged at Tyburn the 19 of Oct. ib.
Mary Princeſs of Orange died the 24 of Nov. ib.
King Charles the Second crowned at Weſt. Apr. 23. 23
Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, died the 13 of Feb. 25
Queen Katherine embarqued for England, in the Royal Cahrles the 13 of April. ib.
Miles Corbet, John Okey, John Burkſtead were drawn, hanged and quartered at Tyburn the 19 of April. ib.
Queen Katherine landed at Portſmouth, the 14 of May, ib.
K. Charles, and Q. Katherine were married at Portſmouth by the Lord Biſhop of London, the 21 of May. ib.
Sir Henry Vain beheaded on Towerhil, the 14 of June, ib.
Queen Katherine came firſt to White-Hall in great Triumph, the 23 of Auguſt. 21
The late peace with the Dutch. 11

The Perpetual Almanack, or an Almanack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May.	Oct.	Apr.	Sep.	June
1	6	3	8	2	7	4
Nov.		Jan.		July.	Dec.	Feb.
9		11		5	10	12
1	2	3	4	5	0	7
8	9	10	1	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	13	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	D	☾	☽	D

Note

Note that in the Leap Year, which is every fourth year, February hath 29 days alone.

The Explanation of this Almanack.

Know first the two uppermost collums are the twelve Months in the year, begining at March and so on: the second thing is, that you must know that the 13 Figures under the Months, are the 13 days of every month; the third thing to be sought is this, what day of the week the first day of March is, in the year 1662 it was on a Saturday, in 1663 it was on a Sunday, as you may see in the next table the second collum, where every figure under March were Sundays for that year, and the next year Mundays, and the next year Tuesdays, so every year changing the several day, as for example.

An Example.

In the year 1663 the first of March was on a Sunday, and so was the first of November, you find under those two Months first mentioned these figures 1,8,15,22,29. which dayes were Sundays, in both Months and so under all the other Months, the figures under them were Sundays, in the same manner the next year they were Mundays, &c.

A

A proper and useful Kalender, shewing perfectly for the next ensuing eighteen years on what day Easter will fall: also the first Sunday in Lent, the first day of *March*, the Golden number, the Epact, and Whitsunday, plain and easie to be understood.

Years of our L. till 1680.	First days of May.	Epact.	Sunday Letters.		First Sundays in Lent.	Easter day	Whitsunday.
1663	Sunday	1	D		March 8	April 15	June 7
1664	Tuesday	12	C	B	Feb. 28	April 10	May 29
1665	Wednesday	3	A		Feb. 12	March 26	May 14
1666	Thursday	4	G		March 4	April 15	June 3
1667	Fryday	15	F		Feb. 24	April 7	May 26
1668	Sunday	26	E		March 9	March 22	May 10
1669	Munday	7	E		Feb. 28	April 11	May 30
1670	Tuesday	18	B		Feb. 20	April 3	May 22
1671	Wednesday	29	A		March 12	April 23	June 11
1672	Fryday	11	G	F	Feb. 25	April 7	May 26
1673	Saturday	12	F		Feb. 17	March 30	May 19
1674	Sunday	3	D		March 8	April 19	June 7
1675	Munday	14	C		Feb. 21	April 4	May 23
1676	Wednesday	21	B	A	Feb. 13	March 26	May 14
1677	Thursday	6	G		March 4	April 15	June 3
1678	Fryday	17	F		Feb. 17	March 3	May 19
1679	Saturday	28	E		March 9	April 20	June 8
1680	Munday	20	D	C	Feb. 18	April 11	May 30

How

How to know the beginning and the ending of every Term.

Hillary term begins, January the 23, and ends February 12.

Easter term every year, begins 17 days after Easter-day, and ends the Munday before Whitsunday.

Trinity term begins the next Fryday after Trinity Sunday, and ends on Wednesday, 19 days after.

Michaelmas term begins the 23 of October, and ends the 28 of November.

To know the age of the Moon for ever.

Take the day of the month, and the Epact to it also, and so many days more as there are Months from March to the month you are to know the Moons Age, and if the day of the month, the Epact and the Number of the month comes not to 30, so much is the age of the Moon, but if it be more then 30 take away 30, and the remainer is the Moons age; when the month hath 31 days, take away 30, if the month hath but 30 days take away 29.

An Example.

Would you know the Moons age, the 27th day of July 1663, take the Epact which is one, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from March, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and the

the remaining 3 was the Moons age for the twenty seventh day of July, 1663. in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same Method.

A Tide-Table, shewing the time of high water at *London*, *Gravesend*, the *Downs*, *Malden*, *Rochester*, *Quinborough*, *Portsmouth* and *Isle of Weight*, With Hours and Minutes.

The D age.		London.		Gravesend.		Rochester.		Quinbor.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	3	18	3	18	1	33	11	46
2	17	4	36	3	6	2	2	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	50	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	15	5	33	4	48
7	22	8	30	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	19	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	8	57	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	10	21	9	26
13	28	1	24	11	50	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	0	1	30	12	45	11	0

In the first column is the Moons age, in the second is the hours and minutes of high water at London Bridge, Gravesend and other places. When the Moon is one day old it is high water at London Bridge at three a Clock, 18 minutes past: and so it is when the Moon is 16 days old, and so it is with every Moons age, the Figure opposite to it, is the hour and minute of high water in every collumn.

Ismael Hago his Book

The

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true interest due upon any sum of mony, from 1 shil. to 100 pounds, what is due for a week, a month, a year, after the usual rate of 6l. the hundred.

		A week.			A month.			3 months.				6 Months.				A year.			
		s.	d.	c.	s	d.	c	l.	s.	d.	c.	l.	s.	d.	c.	l.	s	d.	c.
Shillings	1	0	0		0	0	6	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	72
	2	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44
	3	0	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	54	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16
	4	0	0	5	0	0	24	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	87
	5	0	0	7	0	0	30	0	0	0	90	0	0	1	80	0	0	3	60
	6	0	0	8	0	0	36	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	08	0	0	4	52
	7	0	0	10	0	0	42	0	0	1	26	0	0	2	52	0	0	5	04
	8	0	0	11	0	0	48	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	83	0	0	5	76
	9	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	1	62	0	0	3	24	0	0	6	48
	10	0	0	13	0	0	60	0	0	1	80	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20
Pounds	1	0	0	2	0	1	20	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20	0	1	2	40
	2	0	0	55	0	2	40	0	0	7	20	0	0	2	40	0	2	4	80
	3	0	0	82	0	3	60	0	010		80	0	1	9	60	0	3	7	20
	4	0	1	10	0	4	80	0	1	2	40	0	2	4	80	0	4	0	60
	5	0	1	38	0	6	00	0	1	6	0	0	3	5	0	0	6	9	0
	6	0	1	65	0	7	20	0	1	9	60	0	3	7	20	0	7	2	40
	7	0	1	93	0	8	40	0	2	1	20	0	4	2	40	0	8	4	80
	8	0	2	21	0	9	60	0	2	4	80	0	4	9	60	0	9	7	20
	9	0	2	48	0	10	80	0	2	8	40	0	5	4	80	010		9	60
	100	2	76		1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	012		0	0
Tens of Pounds	200	5	52		2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0
	300	5	28		3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	18	0	0	116		0	0
	400	1	4		4	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0
	500	1	80		5	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0
	600	1	57		6	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	16	0	0	312		0	0
	700	7	33		7	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0
	800	110	98		8	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	16	0	0
	900	2	0	85	9	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	14	0	0	5	8	0	0
	1000	2	3	61	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

Shillings

Pounds

Tens of pounds

A true and plain Description of the High-ways in *England* and *Wales*,

From York *to* London 150 *Miles*.

FRom York to Tadcaster is 8 miles, thence to Wentbridge 12, to Doncaster 7, to Taxford, 18 to Newmarket, 10, to Grantham 10, to Stanford, 16, to Stilton 12, to Huntington 9, to Royston 15, to Ware 12, to Waltham 8. to London 12.

From Norwich *to* London is 86 *Miles*.

From Norwich to Waltham is 5 miles, thence to Acleborough 5, to Thetford 10, to Ickingham-sands 6, to Newmarket 10, to Whitford-bridg 10, to Barkway 10, to Puckeridg 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 8, to London 12.

From Shrewsbury *to* Coventry, *and so to* London *is* 126 *miles*.

From Shrewsbury to Watlingstreet is 7 miles, thence to Shefnal 5, to Banningal 3, to Wolverhampton 5, to Bremicham 10, to Meriden 10, to Coventry 4, to London, as in Lancaster way.

From Cambridg *to* London 44 *miles*.

From Royston to Cambridge 10, thence to Barkway 4, to Puckeridg 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 10, to London 12.

From Oxford *to* London 44 *miles*,

From Oxford to Whatlaybridge 5 miles, thence to Thetsworth 5, to Stoken Church 5, to Wickham 5, to Beaconfield 5, to Uxbridge 7, to London 15.

From Ludlow *to* Worcester, *and so to* London 106 *miles*.

From Ludlow to Tenbbury 5 m. thence to Worcester 16 to Evisham 12, to Chippingnorton 14, to Islip 12, to Wickam 20, to Beaconfield 5. to Uxbridge 7, to Lon. 15.

From South-hampton *to* London 64 *miles*.

From South-hampton to Twiford is 8. m. thence to Aleford 8, to Alton 7, to Fernam 7. to Gilford 9, to Ripley 7. to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London 10.

From Chicheſter *to* London 50, *Miles:*

From Chicheſter to Midhurſt is 7 miles, thence to Chiddingfold 10, to Gilford 8, to Ripley 5, to Cobham 5. to Kingſton 5, to London 10.

From Coventry *to* Oxford 44 *Miles.*

From Coventry to Southam 14 m. thence to Newbery 10, to Woodſtock 14, to Oxford 6.

From Coventry *to* Cambridge 46 *Miles.*

From Coventry to Dunchurch 8 m. thence to Northhammpton 10, to Highamferries 10, to St. Edes 8, to Cambridge 10.

From Briſtow *to* Oxford 48 *Miles.*

From Briſtow to Sudbury 10 m. thence to Ciceſter 12, to Farrington 14, to Oxford 12.

From Briſtow *to* London 97 *Miles.*

From Briſtow to Marefield 10 m. thence to Chipham 10, to Markborough 5, to Hungerford 8 to Nuberry 7, to Redding 15, to Maidenhead 10, to Colebrook 7, to London 15.

From Exeter *to* London 138 *Miles.*

From Exeter to Honiton 12 m. thence to Chard 10, to Crookhorn 6, to Sherborn 10, to Shaftsbury 12, to Saliſbury 18, to Andover 15, to Baſingſtoke 16, to Hartherow 8, to Bagſhot 8, to Stanes 8, to London 17.

From Dover *to* London 55 *Miles.*

From Dover to Canterbury 12 m. thence to Stittingborn 11, Rocheſter 8, to Graveſend 5, Dartford 6, to Lon. 12

From Rye *to* London 48 *Miles.*

From Rye to Plumwel is 15 m. thence to Tunbridge 11, Chepſtow 7, to London 15.

From Yarmouth *to* Colcheſter, *and ſo to* London 92 *Miles.*

From Yarmouth Leſtiſt 6 m. thence to Slibur 10, to Snapbridge 8, to Wootbridge 6, to Ipſwich 7, to Colcheſter 12, to Kelnedon 8, to Chelmsford 10, to Brentwoo

From Walsingham *to* London 82 *Miles.*

From Walsingham to Pickham 12 miles, thence to Brandonferry 10, to Newmarket 10, to Whitfordbridge 10, to London as in Norwich way.

From Cockermouth *to* Lancaster, *and so to* London 223 *Miles.*

From Cockermouth to Kilwick 6 m. thence to Grocener 8, to Kendal 14, to Burton 7, to Lancaster 8, to Preston 20, to Wigan 14, to Warrington 12, to Newcastle 28, to Leighfield 20, to Colesil 12, to Coventry 8, to Daintry 14 to Tocester 10, to Stonystratford 6, to Brickhil 7, to Dunstable 7, to St Albans 10 to Barnet 10, to Lond. 10,

From Carmarthen *to* London 155 *Miles.*

From Carmarthen to Laundovery 20 m. thence to Belth 14, to Preston 12, to Worcestor 26, to London as in Ludlow way.

From St. Davids *to* Hereford *and* Glocester, *and so to* London 210 *Miles.*

From St. Davids to Aleford 12 m. thence to Carmarthen 24, to Newton 12, to Lanbury 10, to Brecknock 16, to Hay 10, to Hereford 14, to Ross 19, to Glocester 12, to Cicester 10, to Farrington 10, to Abbington 10, to Dorcester 5, to Henly 12, to Maidenhead 7, to Colebrook 7, to Houndslow 5, to London 10.

From Carnarvan *to* Chester, *and so to* London 207 *Miles.*

From Carnarvan to Conoway 24 m. thence to Denbigh 11 to Flint 12 to Chester 13, to Wich 15, to Stone 10, to Lichfield 18, to Colesil 12, to Coventry 8, to London as in Cockermouth way.

From Barwick *to* York 108 *Miles.*

From Barwick to Belford 12 m. thence to Anwick 12 to Morpit 12, to Newcastle 12, to Durham 12, to Darington 14 to Northalerton 10, to Topcliff 7, to York 17.

The Names of the principal Fairs in England and Wales, Together with the Month, Day, and Place, where they be kept, more largely than heretofore.

Fairs in January.

THe 3 at Lanibither, 5 Hicketford in Lancash. the 6 day being the 12 day at Salisbury, Bristow, 7 at Languinnie, 25 at Bristol, churchingford, Gravesend, the 31 at Landissel.

Fairs in February.

The 1 day at Bromley in Lancash. the 2 at Bath, Bickleswoorth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Coblemew, Linn, Maidston, Reading, Beckansfield, the Wizes in Wiltsh. and at Whiteland. The 4 at Borgrove, Brimly. The 6 at Stafford for six days, for all kind of Merchandize, without arrests. The 8 at Tragaron. The 9 at Landiff, The 14 at Dwndle in Northamptonsh. Feversham, The 24 at Baldock, bourn. Froom, Henly upon thames, Higham-ferries, Tewksbury, Appingham, Walden. The 26 at Stanford, an Horse-fair.

Fairs in March.

The 1 day at Langadog, Langevellah, Wodrim, The 3 at Bremwelbracks in Norfolk, The 4 at Bedford, Oakham, The 8 at Taragaron, The 12 at Spaford, Stamford, Sudbury woodbury, Wreram, Bodnam, & Alsom in Norf. The 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwal, & mountbowin, The 17 at Warrington, The 18 at Sturbridge, The 20 at Alisbury, Durham, The 24 a

at Lanerchemith, The 25 at S Albans Ashwel-
lin, Hartford, burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden
in Essex, Huntingdon, S. Jones in Worcest.
Walden, Walpas, Newcastle, Southampton,
Dnay in Bucks, Woodstock, Whiteland, great
Chard, The 30 at Malmsbury.

Fairs in April.

The 2 day at Hitchin, Southfleet, Rochford,
The 3 at Leck in Staffordsh. The 5 at Wal-
lingford, The 7 at Darby, The 9 at billings-
worth, The 22 at Stanford, The 23 at Amptil-
Bewdly, Brewton, Bristock, Billon, Bury in
Lancash. Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester,
Engfield in Sussex, Gilford, Bishops hatfield,
Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer,
Southampton, Sutlay in Sussex, S. Bombs,
Sibridgeworth, tamworth, wilton, Wartham,
Kilibrough, Yarbin in Norfolk, Sapfar in
Hartfordsh. The 25 at Bourn in Lincolnsh.
Buckingham, Calnin Wiltsh Cliff in Sussex,
Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex. Darby, Innings
in Buckinghamsh. Dakham, Croxiter, winch-
comb. The 26 at Derberden in Kent, Clete.

Fairs in May.

The 1 day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn
in Lancash. Chelmsford. Congerton in Chesh.
Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimer, Leighten,
Leicester, Litchfield, if not on Sunday, Lex-
field in Suffolk, Linfield, Latrissent, Louth,
Maidston, Mcetry in Shropsh. Merin, Philip-
norton, Ponsbridge, Reading, Rippon, Stan-

ded, Stow the Old, Stocknailand, Tuxford in the Clay, Usk, Yarberil, Warwick, Wendover, Wrzlewrzth: the 2 at Poultheley in Carmarthensh. The 3 at Abergavenney, Ashbornpeak, Arundel, Bramyard, Balls, Chezsy neer Datland, Chipnam, Church-streton in Shrop. Cowbridge in Glamorganth. Darby, Denby, Ellstow by Bedford; Hiuingham, Merthir, Mounton, Non-eaten, Yudersfield, Ratldale in Lanc. Tionel, Waltham-abbey, Thetford in Norf. 5 at Merchenleth in Montgomerish. 6 at Almbury, Hoy, Knighton. 7 at Bath, Beverly, Hanslop, Newton in Lanc. Yatesbury, Oxford, Stratford upon Avon, the 8 Maidston, 10 Ashburn in the Peak. 11 Dunstable, 12 Greys-throrock in Essex, 13 at Bala in Warton. 15 at Welshpool in Montgomerish. 16 at Langaranagge in Cardigan. 19 at Maxfield, Odehil, Rochester wellow. 20 Malmsbury. 25 Blackburn. 29 at Crambrook 31 Hertford.

Fairs in June.

Thezat Alesbury. 9 at Maidston, 11 at Holt Kinwilgate in Carmarthensh. Lanbiter, Lanwest, Landinaladoz, Warfield, Newborough, Newcastle in Elim, Oakham, Wellington Newport-pannel, skipton upon Stow, Bremwel in Nor. 13 at Newton in Redwen, Mont. 14 at Bangor: 15 Wizes, Herford. 16 Wealth Newport, 17 Hadstock, Higham ferries, Lan. igrolling, Towgran. 19 at bridge-north, 21 at Stradmerick, 22 St. Albans, Shrewsbury,

Durham,

Durham, Darby. 23 Barnet, Caſtle Ebidien Dolgelly, 24 at Ashburn, St. Anns, Awkinborough, Bedford, Bedle, Beverly, Bishopscaſtle, boughton green, boſworth, Brecknock, bromſgrove, Cambridge, Colcheſter, Crumbrock, Croydon, Farham, Gloceſter, Halifax, Hartford, Harſton, Hoxham, Hurſt, Kingſtonwar, Kirkham-Lund, Lancaſter, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemſey, Preſton, Reading, Rumford, Shaftsbury, Stratſtock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, Weſtcheſter, Windſor, Worceſter, York. 26. Worthop. 27 Burton upon Trent, Folkſton, Landegain. 28 at Yeſcon Marchenleth, S. Pombei, Royſton, 29 Aſhwel Barkhamſted, Bennington, Bala, Bibalance, Bolton, Bromly, Buckingham, Buntingford, Cardiff, Gorgange, Odesdon, holdworth, horndon Hudderfield, Lewes, Knotsford, Lemſter Lamorgan, Landeber, Manfield, Marleborough, Peterfield, Pontſtephen, Sarſtrange, Sennoch, Mountſoril, Mountſtril, Dnay, Peterborough, Southam, Staffard, ſtockworth, Sedury, Thorrock, Grays, Upton, Tring, at Wem, Weſtminſter, witney, wolverhampton, Woohurſt, York, 30 Wareſield.

Fairs in July.

The 2 day at Aſhton underline, Congerton three Days. Huntington, Rickmanſworth, Smeath, Swinſey, Woodhorn, 3 Haverſon 5 Burton upontrent, 6 at Haverhul, Lanbither, Llanidlas, 7 Albride. Burntwood, Chipping-

norton, Castlemain, chappelfrith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond. Shelford, Sweaton, Tenbury, Teshevemick, Vizes, Uphingham, 11 at Lidde, partney. 13 Fodringhay. 15 Greenstead, Pinchback. 17 Stevonage bealth, Knelms, Leek, Lambilling. 20 Winchcomb, Auserton, Barkway, Barly, Boulton, Bowlen, Carlesly, Thimwock, Coolige, Llanibithener, Neath, St. Margarets, Odiham, Senbie, Uxbridge, Woodstock. 21 Baniardscastle, Battlefield, Bickleswortb, bellericay, Redburn, Bridge-north, broughton, Caln, Clitheral, Colchester. 22 Irkleton, Keswick, Kimolton, Kingston, Maudlenhil, Hey, Marborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich, Ponterly, Ridwally, Rocking, Stonistratford, Stokesbury, Turbury, Wiltheal, Withgridge, Yedeland, Yern. 23 Carnarvan, Chester. 25 Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam, Baldock, Barkhamstead, Bilson, Bolstone, Bristowre, bristol, Bromsgrove, bromely, broadoke, buntigford Camden, Caple, Jago, Chichester, Chiol, Derby, Doncaster, Dover, Dudly, Erith, Hatfield, S. James London, S. Jamses by Northampton, Ipswich, Kingston, Lisle, Reading, Richmond in the North; Ross, Saffron-walden, Hiat, Sinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool, Stone, Themble-green, Thickham, Thrapstone, Tilbury, Trawbridge, Walden, Warrinton, Wetherby, Wigmore. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chappel-frith, Horsham. 30 Stafford.

Fairs

Fairs in August.

The 1 day at Bath, bedford, chepstow, Dunstable, St. Edes, Exceter, Feversham, Flint, Horsnay, Kaermarthen, Kaerwilly, Lantrissant, Llawiwin, Ludford, Loughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancash. Newcastle upon trent, Northern-Church, Rumny. Shrewsbury, Seldon, Selby, Thraxstead, Wisbich, Yellane, York. The 4 day at Radnor, Linton, 6 Bradney, Peterborough. 9. Aberwel. 10 Alchurch, banbury, blackamore, bodwin, branford, Chidley, Chorley, Croyley, Diffringdiwich, Doncaster, Farnham, Frodisham, Fulsea, Harley, Hawkhurst, Horncastle, Hungerford, Kellow, kenwigal, kilgarron, ludlow, marras, Melton-Mob. Mearworth, Newborough, Dundle, rugby, sedole, sherborn, Tocester, waltham-abbey, walden, weydon, wamster, winstow. 15 St. Albons, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Cardigan, Gisborough, goodhurst, Hinckley, Huntington, Luton, Marleborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Munmouthsh. Preston, Raiadargwy, Ross, Stow in Lincoln. Stroud, Swansay, Turbury, wakefield, whitland, Yminith. 24 Aberconwey, Aborough, Ashby-de-lazouch, beggers-bush, bromley, Slad, Bridgestock. Chorley, Croyley, Crowland, dover, darindon, grimby, harewood, Kiderminster, London, Montgomery, Monmouth, Nantwich, Northalerton, Norwich, Oxford, Sudbury, Tukesbury, Tuddington, watford. 28 Ashford,

Dain-

Danitre, Sturbridge, Wan, Tilisarn-Green, Welshpool, 29 at Brecknock, Colby, Kaerwis' Carmarthen, Okeham, Watford.

Fairs in September.

The 1 day Chappel-filbie, St. Giles, Heath, 7 at Were, Woodbury-hill, 8 atherston, Yowmaris, Blackborn, Brewood, bury in Lanc. Cardigan, Cardiff, Charron, Chaulton, Drayton, Driefield, Gisborough, Glibon, Hartford Huntington, Llandissel, Malden, Northampton, Partney, Rocolet, Smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Tenby, Worcester, Wakefield, Walthamon, the Woulds, West, Hem, Whiteland, 12 worlworth, wolpit 12 turford, 13 Newtown, Redwin, Powlthery, Warsly, 14 Abergavenny, Barsly, Church-streton, Chesterfield, Denbigh, Hodome, Hetsbury, Wunckton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Ripon, Richmond, Rols, Rockingham, Smalding Stratford upon aven, Waltham-abbey, Worton underhedge, 15 Kaiardag, 17 Cliff. Lanid. las, 20 Llanvelly, Ruthin. 21 Abergwilly, baldock, Bedford, Braintry, Brackly, Maiden-Bulwick, Cunturbury, dover, clapon, croydon, Daintry, Eastred, St Edmondsbury, Holden' Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware' Marlebozough, Malden, Mildnal, Notingham' Peterborough, Shrewsbury, stratford, Wizes, wendover, witheral, woostock. 23 Yanczis in Staffordsh. 24 Lanbilling, Watton a week, 26 Darby, 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29 Aber-

conway,

conway, St Albans Ashborn-peak, Balustock, Basingstoak, Bishop-stratford, Blackburn, Besterrunningham, Buckland, Burwell, Canterbury, Cobich, Cockermouth, Market-Deeping, Michael-Dan, Headly, Heay, Higgham-Ferries, Hull, St Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killingworthy, Kingsland, Lawengham, Lancan, Leicester, Lamidlas, Llanbihangel, Llocbir, Ludlow, Malden, Merchenleth, Merhir, Newbury, Selby, Shelford in Bedfordshire, Sitingborn, Stow, Line, Tuddington, Arbridge, Weyhill, Weymer seven days, Westchest. Withaw, Woodham-Ferry.

Fairs in October.

The 1 day at Banbury Castor, 2 at Salisbury, 3 Boulton in the Moors, 4 St Michael, 6 Havent in Hampsh. Maidstone in Kent, 8 Bishops-stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibither, Pontstephen, Swansey, 9 Ashborn-Peak, blith, Devizes, Grinsborough, at Sabridgeworth, Thorrock-greys, 11 Newport-Pagnel, 12 Bolton furnace, Llargoveth. 13 Aberstow, Charing, Chreston, Cholchester, Drayton, Edmanstow, Gravesend, Hitchin, Newp, Hodnet, Leighton-bussard, Horsfield, Newport in Munmouthsh. Royston, Stopforth, Staunton, Tamworth, winsor. 18 Ashwel, banburr, Barnet, Brick-hill, Bridgnorth, bishops-hatfield, burton upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Cliff, Fly, Farringdon, Henly in Arden, Holt, Ridwelly, Isk, Lowhaddon, Malloe upon Thames, Mid-

Middlewich, Newcastle, Radnor, Thrift, Tiddale, Tunbridge upon haven, Willingborough, Wigham, Wigly, York, 19 at Fridesswid by Dyk. 12 Saffron-walden, Chichester, Coventry Hereford, Llanibither, Lentham, Stockly, 23 Bidlesworth, knotsford, Dow, ratsdale, preston, whitchurch, 25 beverly, 27 Darnton, 28 Aberconway, Ashby de la zouch, bedderden, Halston, Hartford, Lemster, Rionedy, Newmarket, Dxford, Preston-Aund, Stanford, Talisarn-green, Warwick, wilton, worcester, 30 Abermales, Thelmsford, Ruthin, Poultney, stockfish, wakefield. On Martlemas day Darnton.

Fairs in November.

1 day Bickleswarth, Castlemain, Kellome, Montgomery, Ludlow, 2 at belchinglie, Bishops-castle, Elsinere, Kingston upon thames, Leek, Loughborough, Lanfield, Marefield, Pesk, 3 Kaermarthen, 5 welshpool, 6 Andover, bedford, bracknock, Hartford, Lesford, Wailing, Warton in Holderness, Newport-pond, Pembridge, Salford, stanbridge, Trigny, werlington, welshed. 10 Aberwin-green, Lentor in Southampton sh 7 days, Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, wemb. 11 Aber ennem, boerlingham, Dover, Falkingham, Malborough, Monmouth, Pem-castle Emlin, staftsbury, Skipton en Craven, tream, Wirbgrig, York. 13 S. Edmundsbury, Gilford in Surry. 15 Lanithiner, Marchiley, Wellington. 17 at Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Southampton, Spalding. 19 at

Horsham

Horsham in Kent. 20 S. Edmundsbury, Health, Ingarstone. 22 Penibont, Sawthay. 23 Bangor, Beweth, Carlin, Froom, Ludlow, Ratescloss, Sandwich, Tuddington. 25 at Highamferries. 28 Ashborn-peak. 29 lawrest. 30 Amphill, baldock, bedford, York, Bewdly, boston, mart, Bradford, Colingborough, Cobham, Eubley, Ensield, Gargreen, Greenstead, Harley, Reymolton, Maidenhead, Maidenbrack, Rasbert, Ocestry, Peterfield, Pecores, Preston, Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington.

Fairs in December.

1 day Tutbury. 5 Dolgeth, Newton, Huckley. 6 Arundel, Eased, S. Needs, Exceter, Grantham, hendingham, Hethin, Horsnay, Norwich, Sennock, Spalding, Woodstock, Sandhurst. 8 Bew-moris, Clitheral, Helxome, Raerdigan, Rimar, leichester, Malpas, Northampton, Whitelane. 11 Newport-pagnel. 21 hornby. 22 Llandilavawt. 29 at Canturbury, Royston, Salisbury.

A Note of the moveable Fairs in England and Wales.

From Christmas till June, every Wednes. at Northallerton, the three Mundays after twelfth day at hinckley in Leicest. Tuesday after twelfth day at Melton-mowbray and an horse-fair at Sarum. Thursday after twelfth day at Banbury, Litterworth, every Thursday for three weeks; Friday after ye twelfth day at Litchfield: on Shrove-munday at new-castle

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underline. On Aſhwedneſday at Abington, Candain in Glocest. Ciceſter, Dunſtable, Eaton by Windſor, Exeter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royſton, Tamworth, Tunbridge. Firſt thursday in Lent at Banbury, Firſt Munday in Lent at Cherſey; Chicheſter, Wincheſter; Firſt Tueſday in Lent at Bedford. Fourth munday in Lent at Odiham, Saffron-walden Stanford. On Friday and Saturday before the fifth Sunday in Lent, at Hartford. The Munday before the Annunciation, Denbeigh, Kendal, Wisbech. The fifth munday in Lent at Grantham, Yelvome in Suſſex, Salisbury, Sudbury. Wednesday before Palm-ſunday at Drayton. On thursday before Palm ſunday at Landiſe. On Palm-ſunday Eve at Alesbury, Leiceſter, Newport, Pontefract, Skipton, Wisbich. On Palm-Munday at Billingsworth, Kendal, Llandamen, Worceſter. On Wednesd. before Eaſter at Raerling, Llanguilling. On Maundy-thurſ. at Retrering, Sudminſter. On Good Friday at Acton-burnel, Amptbil, biſhops caſtle, Brenton, bury, Chaſing, Engfield, Gilford binningham, Ipwich, Lonquer, Melian, Butler, S. Bomes, Risborough, Rothenam, Tueſday in Eaſter week at Brailsdainter, hitchin, Forth-fleet, Rochfords, Sandiſh Aſhby de la zouch. Munday in Eaſter-week at Gainsborough, Ware, Dnay, Dryfield, Wednesday in Eaſter-week at Wellingborough, Beverly, Redburn, Friday in Eaſter-

week

week at Darby, on saturday at Skipton Munday after Low-sunday, Bicklesworth, Evesham, Newcastle: the third Munday after Easter at Lowth. In Rogation week at Beverly, Ensield, Rech. Ascension Eve, Avergely, Darking. Ascension day Bewmorris, Bishop stratford, bradstead, brimingham, bridgenorth, burton, Chapel-frith, Chapel-kinon, Ecclesthal, Egglefrew, hallaton, Riderminster, Lutterworth, Middlewitch, Newcastle, Rippon, Ross, Stapport, Sudminster, Vizes, wigan, Yaun, Munday after Ascension day, traxstead, burlington. Wednesday after Ascension day at Shrewsbury. Fryday after Ascension at Ruthin. On Whitsun Eve at New-Inn, Skipton upon Craven, wisbish. On whitson Munday, at Dribb, Kerby-steven, Lerim, Ratisdale, Rie-hill, Salisbury, Agmonsham, amerson, appleby, bicklesworth, bradford, bromyard burton, Chichester, Cockermouth, Dorington, Evesham, Exceter, Harts-green, St. Ives, Linton, Owndle, Rigate, shelford, fittingborn, flee-ford, mitlome, whit-church, Darrington in the North, Dryfield, Stockcheer on Whittuesday at Ashby, Canturbury, Daintry, Elsemere, Epping farnig, High Knotsford, Laitonbuzzard, Lewes, Languer, Long, Milford, Laninthevery, Melton, Mowbray, Midhurst, Monmouth, Petish; Rochford, Oringstock. On wednesday at Llanbedder, Landeby, Leck, newark

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upon trent, Pont-stephen, Royston. On Thurs. at Cukefield, Kingston. On Friday at Cockshall, Darby, stow in Guilline. On Trinity Eve, Pontefract, Rewel, Skipton. Trinity Munday at St. Mary-awk, Kendal, Hunslow, Southcave, stokely, Criswel, Raily, shipsby, watford, Tunbridge, Wizes. On Tues. at aborgravenny, Radnor, On wednes. at aberfrow, On Corpus Christi day at S. Anns, banbury, Bishop-stratford, Brimmingham, Carewid, Egglestrew, Hallaton, Halig, Riderminster, Llanwist, Llanimerchemeth, Neath, Newport, Prescor, S. Edes, Stamford, Stopport, Newbury, hamsted, Ross. On Friday after at Coventry, Chepstow: On Mund. after at Belton, Stamford: On munday after the third of July at Harveril: On Relick Sunday (being the sunday fortnight after midsummer) at Fodringhay, On the first mun. after S. Bartholomew at Sanbitch: On Munday after S. Michael at Falsly, S. Faiths by Norwich, S. Michaels: On Thursday at Salisbury, Banbury: Mund. fortnight after whitsunday at Darton, and so every mund. fortnight until Christmas.

A fair at Burnham, westgate in Norfolk, Lammas eve, Lammas day, and the day after for three days.

FINIS